

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 474.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION
—Miss GLYN will read MACBETH on Thursday evening, the 30th inst. at Eight.
The Celebrated TYROLESE MINSTRELS on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight.
LECTURES by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on Chemistry.
The next MONDAY EVENING LECTURE to the Industrial Classes will be by Mr. JOHN, on APPLIED MECHANICS.
LECTURES by Dr. BACHOFFNER on the POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE, illustrated by the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, the most successful Apparatus in the World.
A Splendid SERIES of Forty-five COSMORAMIC VIEWS of RUSSIA and the costumes of the Inhabitants.
New DISSOLVING VIEWS of SEBASTOPOL, &c.
On Saturday Evenings, the TYROLESE MINSTRELS, and an AMERICAN ENTERTAINMENT, illustrated with DISSOLVING VIEWS by G. HARVEY, Esq.

PUPIL WANTED.—A Civil Engineer and Surveyor in good practice has a vacancy. A premium expected.—Address, Z. Z., Key's Library, 18, Westbourne Place Westbourne Terrace, Paddington.

WANTED, by a highly respectable person of superior abilities, a Situation as first-hand DRESS-MAKER.—S. S., Post-office, High Wycombe.

WANTED, in a Dissenting family, as NURSE, a steady, trustworthy person, competent to take the charge of young children. Also, as HOUSEMAID, and to assist in the Nursery, a Young Woman of good character and active habits.—Apply, stating age, qualifications, and references, to A. B. C., 57, Tredgar-square, Bow-road.

WANTED, in a Dissenting Family, by a Young Person engaged in Tuition, and accustomed to the management of children, a Situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, and to take care of the children's wardrobe. Highly respectable references permitted.—Address, A. J., Post-office, Leicester.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.—Wanted, a steady respectable Young Man as Dispensing Assistant to a Surgeon.—Apply by letter to Dr. COOKE, 39, Trinity-square, City.

A SURGEON in extensive practice in Birmingham is in want of a PUPIL. He will have a good opportunity of attending Lectures and Hospital practice during the term of his apprenticeship.—Address, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., care of Mr. Mappin, Surgical Instrument Maker, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, &c.
—ASSISTANT WANTED.—Apply to Mr. BILLING Homoeopathic Chemist, 19, Castle-street, Edinburgh, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. Also a Youth of from 16 to 18, of respectable connexions as APPRENTICE.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.
—WANTED, a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE to the Wholesale and Retail Grocery, Tea, and Provision Trade, where unusual facilities are afforded for acquiring a practical acquaintance with the business in all its branches.—Address, A. Z., Post-office, High Wycombe.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN may be accommodated with a FURNISHED PARLOUR and BEDROOM, at 10, Surrey-square, a most pleasant and respectable part of the Old Kent-road.—Terms, including attendance, 10s. per week.

A GOOD BRITISH SCHOOL
WANTED, at Christmas, by a Master who has been in the habit of teaching Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Singing, Mechanical and Object Drawing, &c., in addition to the usual routine of a British School, age 30. His wife, also a British teacher, would not object to take a Girls' School in conjunction with it if desired. The highest testimonials as to the character and ability of both can be given.—Apply, P. Q., at the office of this paper.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.
—WANTED, after the Christmas Vacation, in a respectable School, a Gentleman, pretty well acquainted with Classics, with a good knowledge of Arithmetic, Algebra, and the several subjects of school instruction. Salary, £45. Time for self-improvement, as out-door duty is shared with another. Also an ARTICLED PUPIL, employed four or five hours per diem, to receive board and instruction as an equivalent.—Address, X. T., Post-office, Cambridge.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an experienced ASSISTANT, of good address, and able to dress a window.—Apply, J. KERKHAM'S, Lynn, Norfolk, stating age, salary, the last two situations, and how long at each. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

TO DRAPERS.—TO BE DISPOSED
OF, in a fashionable and increasing town in the north of England, the Linen Drapery and Silk Mercery portion of a well-established general business. The Proprietor is desirous of separating the business, and retaining the Woollen Drapery, Hatting and Furnishing portion. Capital required about £2,500. The business might be carried on, on the same premises, and as there is an exceedingly good family connexion, it affords a most favourable opportunity for a young man possessing the requisite capital.—Address, F. G., Nonconformist Office.

TO LET, at a moderate rental, in the pleasant village of Upminster, three and a-half miles from the Romford Station, a GENTLE and SPACIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE with garden, greenhouse, stable, and chaisehouse.—Apply, to Mr. JOSLIN, Upminster, Essex.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP.
—WANTED, after the Christmas recess, in a classical, mathematical and commercial school, a Young Man, who, on trial and approval as an ASSISTANT, may, after a certain period, occupy the above position. An honourable member of a Christian church would be preferred.—Address to X. C., care of Messrs. Relfe, Brothers, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate Street, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—A YOUNG MAN, of Christian principles, and active business habits, at present holding a managing and responsible situation in an eminent mercantile firm, is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER of similar character, and possessing a moderate capital, of which he would have the sole command, to join him in establishing an agency business, without risk, and which would realize a fair and increasing income.—Address, ALPHA, Messrs. Gilbert, Brothers, Booksellers, 18, Gracechurch-street, London.

STEPNEY MEETING SUNDAY
SCHOOL.—FIRST OLD SCHOLARS MEETING.—The President, Superintendents, and Teachers of the Stepney Meeting Sunday School have much pleasure in inviting Old Teachers and Scholars to TEA at the School-room, Garden-street, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, December 13th 1854. The meeting will be open to all persons who have been in the institution at any time since its formation, and such persons will be supplied with tickets without charge, on application to the Superintendents, or to Mr. E. O. THORNTON, Secretary, 13, Colet-place, Commercial-road East, London. Written communications are respectfully invited from Friends who may be unable to attend.

THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION'S
FOURTH CHORAL MEETING for the SEASON, 1854-5, will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 5th, when a choir of about 200 children will sing a number of School Pieces selected from the works of Hickson, Hullah, Crampton, Calcott, Tilleard, Silcher, and others. To commence at Half-past Seven. SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will preside. Tickets 6d. and 1s. each. May be had of Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Mr. Purday, Music Seller, 24, Maddox-street, Regent-street; Messrs. Smith and Co., Music Sellers, 171, Bishopsgate-street, and at the doors.

FREE TRADE FREEHOLD LAND
SOCIETY, enrolled as the Free Trade Benefit Building Society.—THE SIXTH QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of the above Society, will be held at the Society's Office, No. 86, St. James-street, Pall-mall, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, precisely, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Society. The TENTH PUBLIC DRAWING for rights of choice will take place at the same meeting.
THOMAS SHERWOOD SMITH, Secretary.
November 23rd, 1854.

THE NEW ASYLUM for FATHERLESS
CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.
Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
INSTITUTED 1844.

Designed to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole Period of Infancy and Childhood, without distinction of Age, Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.
The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will be held on Monday, January 15, 1855, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when Fifteen Children will be Elected.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will take the Chair at Twelve o'clock precisely, and the Poll will Close at Three.
Every information, may be obtained at the Office on any day from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.
DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

N.B. All Communications, Subscriptions, and Post-office Orders to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, sub-Secretary, at the Office, 32, Poultry.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
Haverstock-Hill.
PATRON.—Her Majesty THE QUEEN.

For Children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

The Half-yearly General Court of Governors was held this day, November 24, 1854, at the London Tavern, for the Election of 25 Children into the School and for other business.

JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

At the close of the Ballot the following were declared to be the successful Candidates, and will be received into the School on Wednesday, December 20:—

1 Fawcett, Caroline	10,404	14 Bishop, James	8,350
2 Ryan, M. Wineford	8,055	15 Evans, Josiah Berks	8,312
3 James, Marian	7,898	16 Hall, J. W. Lemon	8,293
4 Barnden, Deborah	7,208	17 Griggs, Walter	8,262
5 Stanley, Emma	5,718	18 Patt, Joseph C. F.	8,210
6 Wray, Charlotte	5,562	19 Martin, Francis	8,204
7 Yarworth, George	11,413	20 Hickinbotham, Wm.	8,102
8 Saunders, William H.	9,140	21 Millist, Charles	7,935
9 Turvey, William H.	8,887	22 Sutton, Charles	7,875
10 Whittick, William	8,678	23 Payne, Frederick	7,297
11 Fawckner, C. J.	8,666	24 Feist, Egbert	6,822
12 Hall, John Amos	8,578	25 Wansbury, Geo. C.	4,695
13 Vining, William	8,599		

Resolved unanimously.—That the very cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to John R. Mills, Esq., the President, and to James Esdaile, Esq., Vice-President, who succeeded on his vacating the chair, and to the Scrutineers, for their attention in taking the ballot.

Offices, 32, Ludgate Hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The next Election will take place in April, when 25 children will be admitted. Applications not later than the 1st of March. Forms to fill up, and lists of Governors, may be had (gratis) of the Secretary, who will thankfully receive contributions to meet the greatly increased expenses of the Charity. Annual Subscription of a Governor, 21s.; Life, £10 10. Of a Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, £5 5s.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (of University College, London), M.R.A.S., &c. &c., assisted by well qualified and experienced Masters.

The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as preparatory either for a College Course or for Professional or Commercial Life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH. The Misses Butler, (successors to Mrs. Buck, Norwich-road), announce that they propose receiving young ladies to educate after the ensuing Christmas.

The course of study will comprise the usual routine of a liberal English Education with efficient instructors for the accomplishments. A French lady will reside in the house. Further particulars and terms will be given on application.

The first term will commence February 1st, 1855.

Reference is offered to the Rev. S. S. England, of Walthamstow; the Rev. G. Barrett, of Royston; the Rev. J. Lord, of Ipswich; the Rev. William Notcutt, of Ipswich; Professor Nenner, of New College, London.

SYDENHAM—PERRY-HILL HOUSE

SEMINARY—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This establishment offers a complete English education; the best instruction in Latin, German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c. by the First masters. The system of Tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils and is adapted to develop their individual energies and give them confidence in exercising their own powers of thought and enquiry—and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious principle, to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The Mansion and grounds are elevated and secluded—situate in a most lovely and healthy locality—and in a position to command all the educational advantages furnished by the PALACE OF ART. Full particulars by Post.

Referees:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley Pellat, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Murrell, Leicester; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Davis, Bristol; J. J. Brown, Reading; C. J. Middleditch and S. Manning, Frome; J. Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin; J. C. Salisbury, Esq., City Road.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE POLITICAL

ANNUAL for 1855.—"The only work of the kind published." It is patronised by Members of Parliament, Political Associations, the Clubs, Literary Institutions, the Principal Hotels and Reading-rooms, and may be had at the Railway Stations and of all Booksellers. It is in frequent use throughout the year, and as a means of advertising is superior to most of the weekly or monthly publications. Advertisements should be immediately forwarded to the publisher, of whom prospectuses may be had.

William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street, London.

TOWER HAMLETS.

THE METROPOLITAN.—The Friends

who some time ago were interested in the Establishment of a Paper to be called THE METROPOLITAN, are hereby informed that the project then entertained is now merged in THE EMPIRE, under the Editorial Direction of Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON. The First Number under the New Arrangement will be published on Saturday next, the 2nd of December. Price ONE GUINEA per Annum, payable in advance. THOMAS DICK, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE, OVER COATS, CAPES, &c.

One of the largest stocks in London of first class garments, also of Youths' ditto. All thoroughly impervious to rain, without extra charge.—W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (only).

J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR,

and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 42, Great James's-street, Bedford-row, Manchester, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.

The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style, at manufacturers prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION

having become so much the custom, and in consequence of Messrs. PUTVOYE having been frequently applied to for suitable articles, they beg to state to all those who would pay such graceful tributes to public merit or private worth, that in all cases when it is clearly shown goods are required for such a purpose, and the amount exceeds £50, they shall allow 10 per cent. from their regular marked prices.

154, Regent-street, August 23, 1854.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Tailors,

provide the most gentlemanly garments at the most moderate prices.

Paletots for winter wear are two and three guineas each.—Trousers from a guinea, and Waistcoats half a guinea. The graceful Togo, or sleeved Opera and Travelling Cape, are well recommended.

Gentlemen living far from those towns where the Patentees have recognised agents, are recommended to send the number of inches they measure round the chest and waist, with their exact height; and, if such be accompanied by a Post-office order or Banker's draft, their wishes can, in a few hours' notice, be responded to by H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL, London.

SCRIPTURE-READERS TO THE SEAT OF WAR. SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY.

PATRON—The Right Hon. the Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P.
PRESIDENT—The Rev. Dr. MARSH.

OFFICE—15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON.

The Committee of this Society have now fourteen Scripture-readers engaged with the Army. Through the Divine blessing, much good has attended their labours; but a large increase to their numbers is needed, and which is confidently hoped may shortly be effected.

The need for this kind of agency is self-evident, it being physically impossible for the Military Chaplains to accomplish all the duty which the battle-field, the pestilence, besides the ordinary casualties of a military life, will necessarily inflict. The unobtrusive character of the Scripture-reader, being to aid, not to interfere with the clerical duties of the chaplains, commend it to the sympathy and liberal support of the Christian public.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Mr. Stallybrass, late Missionary in St. Petersburg and Siberia, is appointed Missionary to the Russian prisoners of war in England, and is actively engaged in his mission.

The Rev. Alexander Levi is appointed to labour among the Protestants in the French army in the East. The Committee hope shortly to increase this department of agency, as they have received earnest solicitations to do from the Protestants in France, as well as Christian friends in England.

The Committee also feel increased pleasure in announcing, that Mr. Duncan Matheson, late Scripture-reader under the auspices of the Society of Gordon, is appointed a Scripture-reader to the Scotch regiments now in the East, and is on his way to his destination.

The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for enabling them to institute a mission to the wives and families of that part of the army now engaged on foreign service, and that this part of their efforts is not the least appreciated.

Thus endeavouring to sow the seed of truth beside all waters, the Committee would humbly and earnestly entreat of the Lord the continuance of his blessing, and with the greatest confidence ask the continuance of Christian liberality on behalf of their Mission, that they may yet more abound in the work of the Lord.

SUMS RECEIVED SINCE LAST ADVERTISEMENT.

S. S. S.	S. S. S.	S. S. S.	S. S. S.
Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire	50 0 0	Mr. Brooke W. Bridges	10 0 0
Lord Robert Grosvenor	25 0 0	Kintore	10 0 0
Mr. Thomas Moore	3 0 0	Captain Burgess	2 0 0
Mr. Potter	3 0 0	Lieutenant Colonel Lee	1 0 0
Major Ed. Morant	1 0 0	Post French	1 0 0
Mrs. Barn, per Miss Milner	2 0 0	Mrs. O'Hara	1 0 0
Mrs. Smith	1 0 0	Lady Sophia Cecil	5 0 0
Miss Lambert	1 0 0	Per Rev. George Blissett	—
Miss M. H.	1 0 0	Mrs. Wallace	1 0 0
A Friend	2 0 0	Mlle. Theurier	0 15 0
Mrs. Warren	1 0 0	Miss Martin	1 0 0
Mrs. Hildyard	3 0 0	Mrs. Heywood	1 0 0
Miss Taylor	5 0 0	Miss Phillips	2 10 0
Miss Stubbins	1 1 0	Mrs. Cordes	0 2 0
Mrs. Little	1 0 0	Miss Chaplin	0 3 0
J. A.	0 10 0	W. Monckton, Esq.	3 0 0
Joseph Ferguson, Esq.	3 0 0	Anonymous	0 10 0
Second Collection, Gt. Malvern	6 14 0	Miss Hall	0 5 0
Rev. A. R. G. Thomas	2 2 0	Miss —	0 5 0
Mr. and Mrs. H. Nisbet	1 0 0	A Friend	0 10 0
Mrs. M. Ramsey	0 10 0	J. Corrie, Esq.	1 0 0
Miss O. J. S. Norris	0 10 0	Mrs. Hinchley	0 2 0
Miss Pothringham, per Captain Lindsey	5 0 0	Mrs. Gubbins	1 0 0
For Mrs. C. Mansfield	0 10 6	Three Children	0 2 6
Miss Hale	0 10 0	A Friend	0 2 6
Miss Wright	0 10 0	Mrs. Goss	0 1 0
Rev. H. Saxe	0 2 0	Two Friends	0 10 0
Miss Callings	0 2 0	A Gift	0 7 6
Miss Clarke	0 2 0	Two Friends	0 10 0
Small sums	0 17 0		
Mrs. and Miss Yorke, per "Record"	3 0 0	For Rev. Dr. Marsh	—
J. E.	0 4 0	Miss Leyster	3 2 0
		Miss E. Leyster	2 0 0
		Hon. M. M. Stanley	3 2 0
		Miss Sherman	1 0 0
		Mrs. Keane	1 0 0

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. Burns, Esq., 17, Portico-road, Paddington; by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, at the Office, 15, Exeter Hall; by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Bookham, by Messrs. Nisbet, Brompton-road, Oxford-street; Lieutenant Blackmore, 6, Seymour-square, New-road; by the bankers, Royal British Bank, 429, Strand; and at the offices of the Record, and Christian Times.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.

73, Lombard-street, and 34, Connaught-terrace.

Richard Wallace, Esq., M.P. Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.
James Fuller Madox, Esq. John Campbell Renton, Esq.
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A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made on the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION combines the advantage of Participation in the Whole Profits with Moderate Premiums.

The PREMIUMS are as low as those of the non-participating scale of the Proprietary Companies. They admit of being so, not only with safety, but with ample reversion of Profits to the Policy holders—being free from the burden of payment of dividends to Shareholders.

At the first division of Surplus—on 31st December, 1853—Bonns Additions were made to Policies which had come within the participating class, varying from 20 to 54 per cent., on their amount.

In all points of practice—as in provision for the indefeasibility of Policies, facility of license for travelling or residing abroad, and of obtaining advantages on the value of the Policies—the Regulations of the Society, as well as the administration, are as liberal as is consistent with right principle.

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100 AT DEATH.

Age	25	30	35	40	45	50
£	18 0	21 6	26 10	31 4	35 9	41 7

BIENNIAL PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

In Years.	Number of New Policies.	Amount of New Assurances.	Accumulated Fund at end of Period.
1844-45	658	£281,092	£69,009
1846-47	888	404,734	95,708
1848-49	997	410,933	134,406
1850-51	1,369	535,137	207,803
1842-53	1,378	587,118	305,134

* Policies are now issued free of Stamp Duty; and attention is invited to the circumstance that Premiums payable for Life Assurance are now allowed as a deduction from income in the Returns for Income Tax. Full Reports and every information had (free) on application.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Sec.

London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, Pall-Mall

East, London.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.—Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security. Interest payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—19, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Branch offices at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hamburg and Portsea.

Every description of Assurance effected upon equitable terms. Eight-tenths of the profits divided amongst the assured.

Prospectuses to be had on application.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE POLICIES, &c.

Sums from £5 to £200 advanced two or three days after application, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, repayable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate and strict confidence observed.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London.—Open daily from 9 till 5, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of Application and Prospectus Gratis, on receipt of Stamped Envelope.

H. FLEAH, Manager.

LIFE ASSURANCE for the WORKING CLASSES.

To meet the wants and necessities of the Working and Industrial Classes, the Directors of the ACCUMULATED ASSURANCE have resolved on issuing Policies at low as £10. The numerous dedications in Savings Banks during the past few years have demonstrated the general insecurity of these Institutions as a source of safe investment for the savings of the Labourer and Mechanic. The only other source open to him is that offered by Rural Clubs and Trade and other Friendly Societies. The great abuses connected with the former have engendered a well-grounded prejudice against their further extension; while the latter, from being held principally in public-houses, entail expense upon the working man frequently exceeding the amount he can afford to save for the future necessities of his family, while they offer temptations utterly destructive to morality, and that go far to counteract any good influence exerted by the acquired habits of prudence and self-denial. Insurance Companies offer in place of either or all of these modes of investment both greater security and greater economy. The ACCUMULATED ASSURANCE is distinguished by the following features:—

1. All Policies are Indisputable, except in case of fraud discovered during the life of the Assured.
2. No charge is made for Medical Examination, Government Stamps, or Entrance Fees.
3. If after three years, from poverty or other causes, the Assured cannot continue to pay the regular Premium, the Directors will return him two-thirds of the amount he has paid in, or will pay to his family at his death the whole amount, deducting only one year's Premium for expenses.
4. Claims are paid immediately on satisfactory proof of death.

DIRECTORS.

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Any other particulars, or Rates of Premium, may be obtained without expense, on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to the Secretary at the Chief Offices.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

Chief Offices, 25, Cannon-street, London.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY now UNDERTAKE FUNERALS at the following rates:—

First Class	£21 14 3
Second Class	15 8 3
Third Class	11 10 3
Fourth Class	4 15 3
Fifth Class, or Walking Funeral	3 9 3

The above sums include the whole of the charges for the undertaker, the railway, the Cemetery, and in the first three classes, the statutory.

They are calculated on the supposition that four mourners attend each funeral—a small deduction or increase being made for each mourner below or above that number.

One payment only at this office is necessary for the whole funeral, and it includes a right to the grave in perpetuity.

In case no statutory work is required, there will be a deduction of £3 from the charge of either of the first three classes.

Persons requiring funeral may employ their own undertaker, in which case a first-class grave in perpetuity, conveyance of body to the Cemetery, and funeral service, cost £3 10s.

Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, where tariff may be obtained.

By Order of the Board,

R. CHURCHILL, Secretary.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE HILL.

HILL, Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, at 17s. 6d. Unequalled for Superior Style, Fit, Quality, Perfect Ease, and Gracefulness, so requisite for gentlemanly appearance, and so rarely obtained. The advantage of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS over all others is the systematic self-adjusting principle on which they are constructed. Patterns and Guide to Self-measurement sent free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' Stock of OVERCOATS for the PRESENT SEASON is worthy of your inspection, combining the requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage to be obtained at any other Establishment.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 474.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1854.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN PAUPERISM.

THERE is no disgrace in being poor. So long as men display those virtues which are properly responsive to their outward condition, they are equally entitled to our respect, whether that condition be one of poverty or affluence. There is no disgrace in being dependent—we are all so, more or less—and they who are above receiving favours, are too commonly indifferent about bestowing them. But when ostentatious professions are made of straitened circumstances, and people degrade themselves into pecuniary sponges, it is time for upright men to look about them, and for honest men to make no secret of their contempt. Beggars by trade are entitled to no quarter.

Is there anything peculiar in the atmosphere of Ireland to account for the sad lack of self-reliance which so generally characterises all classes of her children? We know not to what the fact may be attributed, but it is notorious that Irishmen, in their own country, at least, seldom seem ashamed to live upon others, to receive whatever impudent beggary can squeeze out of public benevolence, or to repay obligations with brazen ingratitude. Of course, there are numerous and splendid exceptions. We are glad to believe, moreover, that there is a tendency to general improvement. But it must be owned, that there has been too large a portion of the Irish public whose qualities resemble those of the two daughters of the horse-leech mentioned in Scripture—whose capabilities of absorption are unlimited—and who deem themselves justly affronted, not, indeed, by what you do for them, but by any expectation of yours that they should be thankful for it. They are willing to take a bite of anyone's bread-and-butter, and, before they have swallowed it, to abuse them for not letting them take two.

But Irish Presbyterianism seems to us to have carried this spirit to the most laughable height. It can grab anything within reach—it can blush at nothing. Either its poverty is more abject than that of Roman Catholicism in Connemara, or its spirit is mean beyond any example we can call to mind. There really would appear to be scarcely any amount of dirt through which it is not willing to crawl, in order to finger Government money. We do not believe there is a single denomination of Christians in this country which would not regard itself as unworthy to exist, as such, if it could not give a more creditable account of itself than the Irish Presbyterians are not ashamed to do. Nevertheless, the head men of this many-shaded Hibernian sect—professors in their theological colleges—assume a virtuous indignation at any allusion to their dependence on Parliament, and write as religiously about their pauperism and their pay, as if to share in the *Regium Donum* were an unwonted exercise of faith, hope, and charity.

A return has just been made to the House of Commons, on a motion of Mr. Hadfield, of several particulars relating to "the thirteen theological and other professors and pensioners at Belfast receiving money from Parliamentary grants"—"the Congregational income of the ministers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

in Ireland, and any class or denomination of Non-conformists in Ireland, who received portions of the Parliamentary grant of 1853, with the number of families belonging to each congregation"—"the several sums received by, or paid to, ministers, or for the benefit of widows of ministers, from the Parliamentary or Government grant of 1853"—and lastly, the Nonconforming sects in Ireland, "which do not receive any grant of money for their professors, ministers, widows of ministers, or otherwise howsoever." To some of the items of this valuable and curious return we beg to invite the attention of our readers.

And first, let us look at the return of the Professors of the Theological College at Belfast. This institution appears to be in design and extent what our Dissenting Academies were and still are—wherein a few young men, ranging from 40 to 50 in number, are educated for the office of the ministry. It used to have 8 professors—it has now 6, one being dead, and another discharged. Each professor receives £250 a-year from Government, for which he gives attention to such students as may attend his classes, from 6 to 10 hours a week, during six months of the year. Amongst these Rev. Doctors, we find the name of the Rev. Robert Wilson, who has recently attacked with so much acrimony Mr. John Bright, on account of his speech last session on the *Regium Donum*, and to whose letters a reply of Professor Foster will be found in our columns of this day. Dr. Wilson had 37 students attending his class during the last Collegiate Session, which begins in November and ends in April—for instructing whom ten hours in each week, he received £302 10s., of which £250 was contributed by Government. Dr. Killen, Professor of Church History, lectured to 49 students, on six days only in each week, and for the same Parliamentary pay. Dr. J. C. Murphy, Professor of Hebrew, has two classes of students, numbering in all 31. He attends ten hours in the week during the session, and receives from Government £250 a-year. Dr. Henry Cooke superintends a class of Sacred Rhetoric and Catechetics. In this work he spends fifteen hours weekly during the session, and attends two hours weekly as Dean of Residences. In addition to his stipend as Professor, he receives £350 a-year as Distributor of the *Regium Donum*, or £570 a-year out of the public funds. The congregation to which he preaches do not pay him anything, but devote their pew-rents to the payment of a heavy chapel debt!

Thus far we have an account of those Presbyterians only who are in connexion with the General Assembly. The non-subscribing, or Unitarian, Professors are not quite so fortunate. It is only since 1847 that they have received public money, which was then voted to them on the recommendation of Mr. Labouchere. There are two Professors who receive £150 each out of Parliamentary funds, and their students last year reached the high number of three!—thus costing the country per annum just a hundred pounds each.

Turn we now to the *Regium Donum*. There are, we believe, 521 congregations of Presbyterians in Ireland, whose ministers receive a part of their income out of this fund. Those of them who were endowed before the 1st January, 1839, receive each £92 6s. 2d. per annum (£100 Irish)—those who have been put upon the list since that date, receive £69 4s. 8d. The grant is given on the understanding that £35 a-year is subscribed by the congregation. It is curious to observe how this condition is carried out.

There are no less than 77 congregations in receipt of the *Donum* which are not entitled to it by the amount of their own subscriptions—yes! 77 who do not raise £35 a-year. Take a single specimen. There is at Omagh a congregation consisting of 140 families, whose minister receives from their liberal oblations the magnificent sum of £33 16s. 4d. Of course he cannot maintain the respectability of his ministerial profession on this pittance—but, happily, he has more liberal friends. As "chaplain," probably to the workhouse or the gaol, he receives £30 a-year—as Licensor of Marriages £12, and from the *Regium Donum*

£92 6s. 2d.—or about £135 a-year from public funds, and less than £35 a-year from his congregation. Take one more illustration—viz., Keady, a congregation consisting of 600 individuals, one of whom is Mr. Kirk, M.P. for Newry, who replied with indignation to Mr. Bright's attack on the *Regium Donum* last session. These 600 persons contrive to raise between them for their minister just £30 a-year—and wrongfully receive out of public funds £69 4s. 8d. But the deficiency of congregational subscription is often much greater than this, where nevertheless the grant is paid. Thus, Loughall, containing 700 persons, raises contributions to the amount of £12 9s. 9d. Ramullan, consisting of only 150, manages to make up £11 1s. 3d., and Poyntzpass, containing 200 persons, reaches no higher than the sum of £9 8s. 1½d.

But this is not all, nor by any means the worst. The returns are throughout but one continuous illustration of the stinginess of spirit born of, and nourished by, this Parliamentary grant—but in some places they furnish strong grounds of suspicion that pecuniary meanness does not scruple to resort to pious fraud. The condition, as we have said, on which the grant is paid is, that the congregation whose minister receives it shall have at least £35 a-year at their hands. In many instances this sum is made up from various other sources—from the aid of Synod, which, being a sort of Home Missionary contribution, we find no fault with—from military, workhouse, or goal chaplaincies, which are paid out of rates or taxes—from licensing of marriages, which also comes out of public funds—and from manse or glebe. When any or all these fail a donation (possibly given by some member of the minister's household) often completes the amount. We give but one example, which has caught our eye at random. Ballinahatty contributes £21 13s. Its respected minister received seven shillings as Licensor of Marriages—this made £22, and a donation of £13—not an annual subscription, mark! raised the total to £35. Of this description there are many more cases, and some of them more flagrant, than we care to count, or have time to select.

We give the following statement as a summary of these returns, leaving our readers, for the present, to draw their own inferences from the figures.

INCOMES OF ALL THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, EXCLUSIVE OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS, viz:—

TRINITARIAN.

No. 1. Ministers connected with the General Assembly, and not distinguished as Seceders	£	s.	d.
No. 2. Ditto, distinguished as Seceders, but not connected with the General Assembly	5,093	14	10
No. 3. Secession Synod	185	7	9

UNITARIAN.

No. 4. Remonstrant Synod of Ulster	1,336	9	11½
No. 5. Presbytery of Antrim	908	15	11
No. 6. Synod of Munster	549	18	2
No. 7. Presbytery of Munster	569	14	2

26,920 12 3½

Deduct amounts not raised by Congregations, viz:—

Aid from Synod or Presbytery	£	s.	d.
Salary as Chaplains	1,411	0	8
Other sources, such as licensing and donations	1,702	2	2
Value of Manse or Glebe	1,833	12	6½
Total	5,548	19	6½

Raised by 521 Congregations, nett..... 21,471 12 9½
Or about £41 a-year each.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

A CHURCH-RATE RAID IN DENBIGH.

We are indebted to the friendly courtesy of the editor of *Yr Amserau*, a weekly journal in the Welsh language, published at Liverpool, for the translation of a letter which appeared in his last number, describing, in a style racy of the soil, some recent Church doings in Denbigh. We regret that the pressure of war news will not permit the insertion entire of the communication so obligingly furnished.

Defeated in vestry and at the poll, the wardens determined to wear out the patience of the anti-rate party by a succession of vestries. The latter, averse alike to the loss of time and of peace thus forced upon them, offered a voluntary contribution for the purpose of the proposed rate. The offer was rejected, and the Voluntaries seceded from the vestry. The rate being thus carried, summonses were instantly obtained against the expected recusants. Not one of the persons summoned answered to their names—at which the magistrates assembled to hear the summonses "sat astonished as a flock of goats in a thunder storm." Warrants were made out, but no bailiff could be found in Denbigh to put them in execution. Three men were therefore brought over from St. Asaph—"the Bishop's town"—and they are described as filthy alike in their appearance and behaviour. They did their work with even more than the usual inconsiderateness of church-rate officials—taking on an average pounds for shillings, and lodging their spoil in the town prison! These proceedings created a considerable excitement, the unexpected fruits of which were seen in the midnight arrest of a number of respectable men on frivolous charges, but with no frivolous result. Their names, offences, and punishments are thus set down:—

1. William Jones, Love lane. Charged with having loudly and publicly said that it was a shame that Mr. Lloyd should be robbed of his cheese, and others of their furniture, for the maintenance of a religion in which they did not believe, and from which they derived no benefit. Also with having created a disturbance. Sentenced to pay a fine of £1 1s. 6d., or in case of default, one month's imprisonment with hard labour.
2. William Batten. Charged with having stood by the door-post, at the entrance to the Star Inn (the door at the same time being open), by which he obstructed the bailiff in getting into the house. Sentenced to pay a fine of £1 1s. 6d., or one month's imprisonment with hard labour.
3. John Middleton. Charged with having laid his hand on one of the bailiffs to thrust him out of the house. He asserted his innocence; and when it was interpreted unto him that Mr. Constable Bradshaw was on his oath, he declared it was a bad oath. Sentence, a fine of £3 10s., or two months' imprisonment.
4. William Hughes. Charged with having assisted in turning the bailiffs out of the Star, and also of attacking Mr. Bradshaw in the execution of his duty. Sentence—a fine of £4 3s., or two months' imprisonment.
5. Mr. Henry Davies. Charged with having attacked the bailiffs, and sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or two months' imprisonment. He was also charged with another offence—that of having told Mr. Bradshaw that he did not perform his duty in not taking the drunken bailiffs into custody; that he (Mr. B.) had allowed one of them to strike a child with his stick; and that unless he (the constable) looked after his business, he would not be in office at Denbigh for another three months; and sentenced to pay a second fine of £5; or two months' imprisonment with hard labour.
6. Mr. Thomas Millward, a respectable tradesman in the town—a man of character, in all respects equal to his judges. Charged with having told the chief bailiff at the Star Inn, to take care in taking down the clock, not to break it, as it was nailed to the wall; and with having assisted in turning them out. Sentence, a fine of £5, or two months' imprisonment.

The general defence to the ridiculous charges thus heavily punished, was,—that the bailiffs were too much interested to conduct themselves with decency, or to be believed on their oath. The evidence of the bailiffs and the insulted policeman, however, was preferred by their employers to that of disinterested eye-witnesses. And a conviction on evidence thus improbable has actually been followed up by the infliction of preposterously disproportionate sentences. The friends of two of the defendants immediately paid their fines,—but the other four refusing to give petty tyranny so easy a victory, have actually been taken to gaol, through the midst of their applauding fellow-townsmen.

[Since the above was in type, we have received another account, from which we take the additional information that the defendants were conveyed to Ruthin gaol in the style of conquerors rather than of captives, being accompanied by a band of music, and a number of friends, besides being loudly cheered by the way. In the meanwhile the Dissenters of Denbigh were taking measures to secure their speedy release by paying the fines for them; and £25, the sum required, was soon forthcoming, and the prisoners were set free, and conveyed home with all the marks and insignia of a triumph. The town was crowded with thousands anxious to welcome them, and a band of music, with a coach and four horses, were sent for them to gaol and brought them to Denbigh, where they received a hearty welcome. This was on Wednesday, the 15th. The next day, in pursuance of notice by the crier, an attempt was made to dispose of the goods, which had been distrained, by public auction, but no purchasers could be found; and it is said that the Denbigh bailiffs refused to carry the goods out of the gaol into the yard. Things remained in this state until Monday morning, when the goods were taken to the Town Hall and sold. The sofa and chair, valued at £6, were knocked down to Mr. Burchell, the warden, at £2 1s., the amount of rate and costs; the clock to Mr. Burchell, at £2 18s.; the cheese to Mr. Burchell also, at £2 5s.—all the amount of rate and costs. Not a shilling being offered by any person present for either lot.]

CHURCH-RATES IN HEXHAM.—Not only the show of hands on the 16th inst., but a subsequent five days' poll, carried on with great fairness and good-humour,

has resulted in the rejection of a Church-rate in Hexham. The Churchmen, if they lost the rate, kept their temper; and at four p.m. on Tuesday, the incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Hudson, declared the numbers to be—

For the rate :	341
Against it	496
	165

The satirists ask what is to become of Hexham, now that she has destroyed almost the only question on which she was ever able to get up a little excitement—the Church-rate.—*Gatehead Observer.*

DR. WILSON OF BELFAST AND THE REGIUM DONUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Committee Rooms, 2, Serjeants'-Inn.
Sir,—May I ask you to find space for the accompanying letter to Dr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian College, Belfast, on the subject of the Irish Regium Donum. I regret its length, but Dr. Wilson's claim upon us entitles him to the widest circulation I can obtain for our reply to his challenge.

Yours obediently,
CHARLES J. FOSTER.

Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. Committee Rooms, 2, Serjeants'-Inn, Fleet-street, November 20th, 1864.

Sir,—I am requested, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the above Society, to reply on its behalf to your letter to our Secretary of the 29th September and 12th October, ultimo. In these letters you draw our attention to Mr. Bright's speech in Parliament, published by us, on the Irish Regium Donum. You are also good enough to forward to us your own replies to that speech, published in a Belfast paper, and since reprinted by yourself, with a postscript addressed to us. In that postscript, you "respectfully demand that on every principle of truth and honesty the Society in London, which has doubtless inadvertently lent its sanction to the printing and circulation of Mr. Bright's speech on the Irish Regium Donum, will publicly disavow that unworthy production, on the ground of its many gross errors and misstatements in matters of fact, and especially of its false and slanderous charges against the Presbyterian Church in Ireland."

We cannot, Sir, shelter ourselves under the apology you suggest for us of inadvertence. It was not without independent grounds for a confidence in its accuracy that we published Mr. Bright's speech. We have now been at considerable pains to verify our information, and are confirmed in our confidence. Permit me to take up your charges in the order in which they stand in your letters.

1. Mr. Bright's speech applies the term "hush money" to the Regium Donum on the asserted authority of Dr. Candlish. You ask categorically when, where, and to whom, did Dr. Candlish use this expression. Mr. Bright refers you in reply to Dr. Candlish's speech at Bradford, on the 24th November, 1843, and quotes the passage containing the epithet from a report corrected by Dr. Candlish himself. I can add another instance. The following was spoken by Dr. Candlish two days earlier (Nov. 22, 1843) at Halifax. It is reported in the *Leeds Mercury*:—

"And then again I fear that some of our friends are alarmed lest we should be treated speedily to the boon of a Regium Donum; and I suppose their idea is, that as some in power seem to be contemplating the grant of a Regium Donum, or something like that, to the Popish priests in Ireland, they may possibly extend the Regium Donum, by way of dole, to the Free Church of Scotland (hear, hear). I have only to say, in the first place, that the mere proposal on the part of the Government or of the legislature to endow Popery in Ireland, will light a flame in Scotland, from one end of it to the other, which I trust will meet with a corresponding flame in England (great applause), and such an expression of the indignant voice of a united people as would awaken terror and alarm in the midst of its promoters. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I believe I speak the sentiments of the great majority of my brethren in Scotland when I say, that a Regium Donum is a boon which we would not on any terms receive. (Applause.) Why should we consent to become State-dependants, and take the wretched pittance of a precarious annual grant, when we say that if justice were done we are entitled to the whole civil rights of the Church of Scotland, and we will not take one atom less. (Applause.) If they are prepared again to restore the violated constitution—to undo the infamous act of Bolingbroke—to undo in fact all that they have done since the Revolution and the Act of Settlement, they may then come and ask us to go quietly and take possession of the Established Church, though even then they will have to come and fetch us. (Laughter.) But as to thinking that we will compromise this claim, and that in place of all they have robbed us of we will take a wretched boon as hush money, as it were, to keep us quiet, it is to expect that we should be willing to discuss the whole testimony which God has raised up to bear, and I trust God will never leave us so far to ourselves as even to permit us to dream of it." (Great cheering.)

This surely affords a sufficiently categorical answer to your question. But you meet Mr. Bright (by anticipation) with an extract from another speech of Dr. Candlish, spoken a year later in Ireland, in which he does not deny his words; but explains that he intended to express by them what would be the conduct of the Free Kirk if they accepted the Donum, leaving your right to receive it unimpugned.

His point is as follows:—"We never could accept," he says, "Regium Donum, even if it were offered, because that would not be a full discharge of the debt which the State owes to us, and we can never countenance the wrong of the State which has violently thrust us out of our patrimony. We stand in the position and platform of the original Church of Scotland. Let them recognise that claim, but any proposal short of that will be an insult for them to offer us, and a degradation in us to accept." I do not pretend to reconcile all this with the speech at Halifax; but you and your authorities being my witnesses, Dr. Candlish has here described, point by point, what has been accepted in Ireland and granted in Scotland. You were from the very first, you tell us, in the position of an

Established Church in Ireland. You had the tithes of Ulster, you produce Dr. Reid to tell us, until they were taken from you by Thurloe and Fleetwood. William gave you the Donum, you tell us yourself, in compensation chiefly for "professional income, and not personal property," and I am sorry to find from Dr. Reid's history (Vol. II., p. 292—6.) that when Thurloe took away the tithes, and offered you salaries instead, it was avowedly to "restrain some troublesome spirits among you, and that you gave way, considering it necessary that ministers be maintained." You accept that which is "not a full discharge of the debt which the State owes to you." You "countenance the wrong of the State which has violently thrust you out of your patrimony," you take, and unless I am much misinformed, you have lately been seeking to increase and render perpetual that which it is "an insult for them to offer, and a degradation in you to accept." Dr. Candlish does not deny the word "hush money." Does he say that this is not the thing?

2. Mr. Bright contrasts the under-a-"penny-a-week" exertions of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland with those of the Irish body, asking why the latter cannot do as much as the former, who, besides missionary efforts, give their ministers from £80 to £140 a-year, and have arranged to raise the minimum to £160. The number of the Scotch congregations, he states at 256. You leave the other facts untouched, but observe that instead of 256 the number should have been stated at "more than 600!" Mr. Bright accepts your correction, but points out that you have, in fact, strengthened his argument, as the "self-supporting" congregations do number only 256, and it is they who raise the £80 to £140 not only for their own ministers but chiefly also for the ministers of the other congregations. You do not deny this, but boast of having extorted a "public acknowledgment" of the error. I willingly leave the matter there.

3. I come now to what you rightly designate as the "grievous charge of fraud and evasion." "In 1848," says Mr. Bright [it should have been 1847], "there were 451 congregations of Presbyterians in Ireland, whereas, in 1864, only six [seven] years after that period, there were 525, being an increase of seventy-four congregations, or one-sixth of the whole number," although it is notorious, that during those years the actual population of the whole of those counties had diminished." Mr. Bright states this fact as showing that the grant operates as an inducement to the undue multiplication of congregations. You reply, "It may not astonish the public, though it will probably startle yourself, when I state on the authority of our published and authenticated records, that the new congregations established by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland since 1848 amount to only eight." Among the smaller endowed Presbyterian communities, two or three new congregations at the utmost may have been erected during the same period thus giving a maximum total of ten or eleven instead of your seventy-four new congregations." This may be so, and, on the authority you name, I fear it must be so. But I do most sincerely hope you are mistaken! For if your statement is accurate—and you say you are "prepared to prove" it "before any tribunal"—it comes to this; that while the actual increase has been only ten or eleven, the Donum has been asked for and obtained from Parliament for an alleged increase of nearly, if not quite, seventy-four. I assert this on the authority of Mr. Mathew's and Mr. Hume's returns of 1847, the annual Estimates, and the Appropriation Acts of every session, all of which I have now personally examined. Mr. Mathew's report of 1847 states the then number of congregations belonging to the General Assembly at 451. The Estimates of last session (Class VI., No. 16, p. 47) state the present number of ministers entitled to the Donum, and therefore having congregations, at 525; previously seventy-four increases during the seven years. It was on this authority that I furnished, and am personally responsible for, the statement made by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons. Your reply has led me to a closer examination, and I now believe the precise number is an error, and that I should have stated it, not at seventy-four, nor at ten or eleven, but at sixty. Mr. Mathew's return, I find, does not embrace the "smaller communities." That of Mr. Hume does, and states the whole number in 1847 as 485. Attempting further to check this by the Estimates and Supplies, I find in the first place, that the amount asked for has always been granted; and then, taking the Estimates for each year ending March 31, 1848—1854, I find money asked in 1847 for seven ministers of new congregations; in 1848 for nine do.; in 1849 for five do.; in 1850 there is a strange-looking item for an "estimated number," but which is too much for seven; in 1851 for six, with an item of arrears for five; in 1852 for a number I cannot at present ascertain; and in 1853 for two; making forty-two altogether, independently of 1852, and of part of 1850. It is obvious that this matter cannot rest here. The charge is now more serious than Mr. Bright's. He said (in effect) that congregations were unduly multiplied for the sake of a technical title to the grant. Your correction of him proves that a claim is falsely made, without title, to six times as much as is due. Now, Sir, the grant is made on the faith of returns furnished annually by the Presbyteries for the purpose. Your statement is no less based on records certainly known to them if not made on their authority. How is it that in making application for the public money six congregations are counted, when in summing up for their own use there is found only one?

4th and last. "During the last fifty years," says Mr. Bright, "the grant which stood at £4,000 has gradually expanded until it has reached £38,000 a-year." You charge Mr. Bright here with an error, extending "to about £13,000; the increased grant in 1863 for the different sections of Irish Presbyterians being £17,141 2s." I do not know whether in 1863 you obtained £17,000 out of the Secret Service Money, but I can aver, that there is no grant to you whatever in the Appropriation Act of that year. In 1864 there is a grant to the Presbyterian Ministers of Ulster and Munster (which I take it is the true Regium Donum) of £4,160 13s. 6d., and there is another grant to the Protestant Dissenting ministers of England and Ireland, and the Poor French refugee clergy and laity (which I presume is not the Donum) of £5,945 10s. more, and of this sum I conjecture from a later Act, that about £2,500 may have been disbursed in Ireland. As Mr. Bright argues, the Donum has great capacity of expansion, and in 1813, the burden of the English ministers and French refugees having been shifted elsewhere, we find the whole of the two amounts (with an addition) going to the "different sections of Irish Pres-

byterians." But with even these additions it is not till 1881 that we come to any such amount as £17,000. If you are not in error in your statement as to 1803, for which you do not give your authority, the amount then received was clearly not permanent, if not wholly exceptional.

I believe, Sir, I have now dealt with all the charges, on the averment of which you call upon us to disavow Mr. Bright's speech. They by no means dispose of it, were they all true; and we do not think you have sustained them. You may differ from us; but on that point, with regard to one especially, others must judge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES JAMES FOSTER.

To the Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND THE MEASURE OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

The new Government measure of Education for India has by no means undergone the discussion in this country to which its immense importance entitles it. Our readers may remember that the measure was explained and examined in a letter addressed by Mr. Edward Baines to the Directors of the London Missionary Society; and that his views have received the most powerful support from two missionaries of that Society, the Rev. John Sugden and the Rev. Wm. Clarkson; whilst on the other hand they have been controverted by the Rev. Wm. Arthur, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, by which Society Government grants have long been received in India and other parts of the world. Mr. Baines sent a copy of his letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose sincere and earnest attachment to religious truth is no less distinguished than his personal benevolence. He knew that Lord Shaftesbury differed from him in regard to the principle of Government help to religion and education, but he felt assured that the noble Earl had too sincere a veneration for Christianity, and too strong an abhorrence of any sanction of the institutions which teach idolatry, to approve of a measure which promises equal support to the Hindoo, Mohammedan, Buddhist, and Jesuit schools, as to the school of Protestant Christians. The strong ground of objection to the Government measure is, that these schools teach to the children, habitually and systematically, the principles, ceremonies, and usages of their various forms of idolatry or false religion; and that Government nevertheless promises support to any or all of them, on the sole condition of their giving a good secular education, and without taking any notice whatever of the religious instruction given. Thus the English Government will be found practically sanctioning and supporting schools which teach the worst systems of idolatry the world has ever seen.

We rejoice to find that the Earl of Shaftesbury takes the same view as ourselves on the extremely objectionable nature of the Government measure. We have asked his lordship's permission to publish the letter with which he favoured Mr. E. Baines; and having now received it, we lay the letter before our readers:—

St. Giles House, Cranbourne, Salisbury,
Oct. 23, 1854.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for the paper you have been so good as to send me.

There may be some things in it whereon you and I might differ; but, in the main, I fully concur with you.

I recognise the principle of Government assistance in the matter of schools and religious establishments; but I am very chary in asking for the application of it. Government assistance involves Government inspection and control. I do not like them any where, as they now stand; and certainly I should abhor them on the plan proposed for Education in India.

I earnestly hope that the London Missionary Society will reject all such support.

Your obedient servant,

E. Baines, Esq.

SHAFTESBURY.

The London Missionary Society has promptly rejected all such support; and we cannot but hope that the Church Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Presbyterian Missionary Societies, and even the Wesleyan Missionary Society, will agree with Lord Shaftesbury in repudiating with indignation a measure which will just as freely and fully support the schools which teach the worship of the hideous and obscene idols of India, as those which teach the pure doctrines of Christianity.

DAVIES v. PRATT.—We understand, that Mr. Whately, Q.C., the Arbitrator to whom were referred the actions of "Davies v. Tidman," "Davies v. Pratt," and "Davies v. Reed and Pardon," has appointed Tuesday, December 12, for hearing these causes. The first taken will be that of "Davies v. Pratt," for alleged libels published by the defendant in the *British Banner*. The trial will, as in the case of "Tidman v. Ainalie," be a public one; but it will probably be held in the City, as the Law Courts will be then sitting at Guildhall.—*Fetriot*.

THE DECISION IN THE DENISON CASE.—The Court of Queen's Bench decided on Friday that the Archbishop of Canterbury, in issuing the Commission of Preliminary Inquiry, is within the letter of the law, and has not exceeded his jurisdiction. Further steps, however, remain. After the Commission of Inquiry is issued, and after it has reported that there is a sufficient *prima facie* case, the matter may be remitted to the Court of Arches; and after a decision of the Court of Arches, it may be carried before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Something is yet left to the discretion of the Bishop or the Archbishop. A doubt is entertained, however, whether the discretion of sending the case to the Arches is left with the Bishop of Bath and Wells, or with the Archbishop. "We entertain," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "on behalf of the Tractarians, a strong opinion on the point, and believe

that the option of issuing letters of request will, after all, center in the diocesan of Bath and Wells, Lord Auckland."

THE REV. CANON STOWELL ON THE COMING PROTESTANT CHAMPION.—The Rev. Canon Stowell presided at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Protestant Operative Association last week. In the course of his speech he said: "There was one public man whose trumpet gave no uncertain sound. Mr. Disraeli struck a true chord when he asked, 'Is ours a Protestant Constitution?' That question ought to vibrate in the ear of the Government and the country; and if Mr. Disraeli stood forward on that ground, and if he were determined to bring the Constitution to its Protestant consistency again, he would carry the voices and hearts of the people not as a conservative or party man, but as a Protestant. (Cheers.) Although Mr. Disraeli's name was almost always the signal for a sneer—and the little he (Canon Stowell) knew of his antecedents did not prepossess him in Mr. Disraeli's favour,—he had never voted wrong on Protestant questions; and if he stood forward as the Protestant champion, the Protestants would rally round him. At any rate, let the Protestant band keep together, and God would raise up a leader."

REPEAL OF OBNOXIOUS STATUTES.—We rejoice to find, from the petition to the House of Commons, inserted in our last number, that the Liturgical Revision Society are actively exerting themselves to procure the repeal of such statutes, in relation to the Church of England, as are opposed to the principles of the Protestant Reformation, and the abrogation of which is necessary for the full vindication of the rights of conscience, and the unrestricted liberty of Christian action. The persecuting enactments of the Act of Uniformity, and the obnoxious provisions of the statute of George III., which prohibits meetings of more than twenty persons for religious worship, except in registered or licensed places, have been singled out as especially contrary to the first principles of religious freedom. The interference of the Legislature is also sought to abolish those disgraceful ecclesiastical laws which, by imposing heavy penalties on all who shall assert the Christianity of Nonconforming congregations, prevent clergymen from co-operating with Dissenters for religious objects, create divisions and offences, and aid in building up that wall of separation by which Christians within and without the Established Church are too often kept apart.—*Christian Times*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. TIDMAN.—On Tuesday evening in last week, a dinner was given by the Congregational minister of the metropolis, at the Guildhall coffee-house, to the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D., Foreign Secretary to the London Missionary Society, in congratulation on his success in the case of *Tidman v. Ainalie*. "On that occasion," says the *British Banner*, "the gathering was such as we have never previously known in the metropolis. With few exceptions—and these chiefly arising from previous engagements, and, as we understand, regretted oversights from the very short period allowed for preparation—it comprised almost every man distinguished for talents, position, years, or services. The venerable Dr. Leitch occupied the chair. The festive part of the business over, the Chairman, in a copious, judicious, and most appropriate address, adverted to the events and circumstances which had brought them together, in the course of which he had paid a most fraternal and fervent tribute of esteem to Dr. Tidman. The Rev. Dr. Morison then read and presented, in the name of the assembly, a touching memorial relative to the recent law proceedings. The points adverted to were precisely such as were pertinent to the occasion, and such as bore on the position which Dr. Tidman had recently occupied. That invaluable testimony was engrossed on vellum, and inscribed by the names of the assembly. A copy, in a minor form, was also prepared for transmission to Mrs. Tidman as an expression of high respect for herself, and a token of the distinguished regard in which her husband was held by the subscribers. Mr. Tidman, having received the document, responded at great length, touching on all the points the occasion required. The basis, so to speak, of the night's proceedings having been laid, a number of gentlemen successively gave utterance to their feelings, among whom were the following: The Rev. Dr. Burder, the Rev. Dr. Harris, the Rev. E. Froux, the Rev. James Stratton, the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. H. Allen, the Rev. Dr. Morison, the Rev. Baldwin Brown, and the Rev. J. Stoughton. The speakers severally testified their esteem for the object of their general regard, in a manner the most cordial and fraternal."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. BARKER has resigned the oversight of the Baptist Church at Hunstret, Leeds.

GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of Birmingham, has declined to accept the pastoral charge of the church assembling in West George-street Chapel in this city.

MR. J. ISIDORE MOMBERT, of Stepney College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Arlington, near Fairford, Gloucestershire, and commenced his labours on Lord's-day last.

THE REV. SAMUEL MARTIN preached a sermon on Sunday in Westminster Chapel, in aid of the funds of the Orphan Working School, when the collection produced the sum of £29. A most acceptable contribution in aid of the extra expenses consequent upon the high price of provisions and clothing at the present time.

CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH TO INDEPENDENCY!—The Episcopal place of worship in Newcastle, usually called "St. Paul's Church," has this week been purchased for the use of the Congregational Church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alexander

Reed, at present assembling in Tuthill-stairs Chapel. This is, we believe, the only Episcopally-consecrated edifice in possession of the Independents. At the auction, on Thursday, the highest offer was £1,270; and the auctioneer (Mr. Brough) knocked down the church at the reserved bidding of £1,600. The sale then took place privately.—*Gateshead Observer*.

LECTURES ON INDIA.—The Rev. Thomas Phillips, delivered his second lecture at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, on Friday last. His subject was "The various Races Inhabiting India." The subject was dealt with in a very interesting manner, and we regret our inability to find room for an outline of its leading features. Mr. Phillips succeeded within the compass of a single lecture in giving his audience a good idea of the leading characteristics of each race, interspersing his remarks with historical allusions and references to recent events that excited the highest interest. The lecture was illustrated by models, garments, pictures, &c., and is to be followed by the concluding lecture on Friday evening next.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening, the second of a series of lectures in connexion with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered at Exeter Hall, by the Rev. W. Landells (of Birmingham), upon "Popular Fallacies." Among these the lecturer selected the fallacy of our censuring the blunders of youth, forgetting that it is better to blunder often than to attempt nothing; the fallacy of depending for success in life upon the help and patronage of others, instead of helping and striving for oneself; and the fallacy of allowing the fear of public opinion to deter from doing right. As the most popular of all fallacies the lecturer presented that which supposes wealth to be the standard of respectability. The lecturer was listened to with deep attention and called forth great applause.

HALIFAX SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Rev. W. Walters delivered the third lecture of his course to the working classes of Halifax, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday afternoon, November 19th. The subject was the Divine Institution of the Sabbath. As on the former occasions, the Hall was crowded to excess. On Sunday last, Mr. Walters delivered his fourth lecture. Half an hour before the time of commencing, the Hall was well filled; and when the Lecturer began, the pressure for admission was so great, that it was feared some persons would sustain serious injury. After every available space was occupied, and about fifteen hundred persons were crowded within the building, hundreds had to go away who could not enter the door. After replying to the sundry objections which had been sent to him touching his Lecture on Divine Revelation, Mr. Walters discoursed for an hour on the Personality and Influence of the Devil. The lecture was listened throughout with the deepest attention. The success which has hitherto attended these lectures proves that the masses of our people have only to be met in a right manner by the Christian Church, to ensure their serious attention to the great truths of Christianity.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAYBROOK-HILL.—On Friday, the half-yearly meeting of the Governors of the Orphan Working-school was held at the London Tavern, when the chair was occupied by Mr. J. R. Mills, the President. Mr. Joseph Soul, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last general meeting, and the report, of which the following is an abstract:—In reference to the children, the committee report that the state of education is satisfactory. A late private examination by the inspectors of the British and Foreign School Society, as well as the public examination on the 27th Sept., prove that the children are steadily progressing in all the essentials of a sound and useful education, and that the schools are in a very efficient state. Since the last report one death has taken place among the boys, after a short illness. No case of cholera or diarrhoea occurred at the Institution during the epidemic, and the children are now pronounced to be in a healthy state. There will be in the school, after the present election, 91 girls and 173 boys; total, 264. During the absence of the children for the summer holidays, the school premises were thoroughly cleaned, and repaired and painted throughout. The high price of provision and clothing during the last two years, and continuing at the present time, has greatly augmented the cost of the establishment, and rendered necessary the sale of £1,450 stock to meet the current expenses and additional cost of repairs above referred to. The Board encourage the hope that while the public sympathy is manifested in favour of other objects, the Christian public and governors of the charity will not fail to remember its urgent claims upon their benevolent assistance. At present the only special contribution in aid of extra expenses which has been received, is the sum of £27 resulting from a sermon by the Rev. William Brock, at Bloomsbury Chapel, which is thankfully acknowledged. The report having been received and ordered to be entered upon the minutes, auditors were appointed for the ensuing year, and the election of twenty-five children into the school was then proceeded with, after which a vote of thanks to the chair and to the scrutineer terminated the proceedings.

RAGGED CHURCH—MILE-END NEW TOWN.—The first ragged church erected in London, was opened on Tuesday last, in King Edward-street, Mile-end New Town, by a devotional service in the afternoon, and a public meeting in the evening. At the afternoon service the Rev. Mr. Mannering offered prayer, and the Rev. Messrs. Kennedy and Stovel delivered addresses which were listened to with much interest by the large assembly gathered on the occasion. In the evening, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, the building was crowded by an audience composed, in part, of ladies and gentlemen from various congregations, and, in part, of the poor people, for whose special use the building has been erected. G. A. Hasbury, Esq., took

the chair, and after the proceedings had been opened with prayer, Mr. J. A. Merrington, the secretary, read a report of the origin, progress, and prospects of the undertaking. Among other things the report mentions that the movement has been assisted by one of the bishops, and many of the clergy of the Church of England, and by some of the nobility, in particular the Duke of Grafton, with whom the movement originated. The chairman, in a brief and appropriate address, expressed his opinion of the importance of erecting places of worship for the use of the very poor; and his hope and expectation was that many similar places would be erected in London. The Rev. C. Stovel moved the first resolution, asserting the great importance of places of worship to which the very poorest may freely resort to hear the Gospel preached, without reference to sect or denomination. The Rev. J. Colbourne, incumbent of St. Matthias, in seconding the resolution, expressed his hearty assent of the movement, and intimated his readiness to preach in the church whenever his other duties might permit. The Rev. James Sherman, in moving the second resolution, alluded very warmly and feelingly to the satisfaction he had felt in listening to the sentiments of the preceding speaker, and in an appropriate speech expressed his sympathy with the movement. At this stage of the business, the chairman being obliged to leave, W. Greig, Esq., took the chair. The Rev. Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution moved by Mr. Sherman, addressed the poor present in a very touching and suitable manner, exhorting them to use the building erected for them as one of the means calculated to improve their temporal circumstances. The Revs. W. Tyler and Harrison and others subsequently addressed the meeting, the whole proceedings of which were of a deeply interesting character. The church is neat, spacious, and substantial, and elegant in design, though perfectly plain and simple, befitting the purpose for which it has been erected. The poor of the neighbourhood are much gratified at having a place of worship to which they may easily and freely resort. There is still a sum of about £500 to be raised before the church will be put in the position which the committee desire, viz., to be self-supporting; to effect which they have bought upon advantageous terms the three adjoining small houses, the rent of which will defray all the current expenses of maintaining public worship.

Correspondence.

MAJOR POWYS AGAIN!

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The "Central Association" has of late been plentifully abused in the person of Major Powys, for the arbitrary spirit animating some of its proceedings. Permit me to call attention to another unpleasant epistolary production of the gallant secretary, the blame for which should, I admit, be directed against a bad system, quite as much as against him or his Committee.

The following paragraph has been cut from the columns of the *Guardian* :—

A Roman Catholic priest having applied to the Central Association in Aid of the Soldiers' Wives and Children, wishing to be the medium of conveying any relief they might think fit to give to Mrs. Brown, the wife of an Irish Roman Catholic soldier in the East, Major Powys makes answer :—

"The Protestant clergyman being the only clergyman in the parish whose official status is recognised by Government, as holding office legally in that parish, or in any other, the Committee decline, with thanks, your offer of being the medium of conveying relief to Mrs. Brown."

Here, Mr. Editor, is one of a hundred illustrations of the superior civil and social status conceded to the ministers of the Establishment over those of other religious bodies; and people who have much acquaintance with the working of Church-of-Englandism in the rural districts, are too well aware of the use frequently made of these petty preferences. Testimonials and certificates are constantly required from the parochial clergyman, just because of his "official status;" and, when they are required by Dissenters, they are often either flatly refused, or the applicant is exposed to as much annoyance as the intolerant cleric can inflict.

Have any Dissenting ministers forwarded contributions from their congregations to the funds of this Central body? If so, what think they of this slap in their Dissenting faces? And if any purpose making the committee their almoners, will they do so, now they know the terms on which their aid is accepted? CATO.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1854.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: Thomas Savage (University Scholarship), University College; William Brittain Jones, University; Alfred Bache, Queens's, Birmingham; and Wm Fiddian Moulton, Wesley, Sheffield (equal); Swinton Henry Boulton, Manchester New, and University. Classics: Michael Foster (University Scholarship), University; William Brittain Jones, University; Frederick Charles James Millar, University; Rev. Benjamin Plummer Pratten, Baptist, Bristol, and Rev. Joseph Abbott Temple, King's (equal); Swinton Henry Boulton, Manchester New, and University; James Allanson Picton, Lanc. Independent, and Owens; Martin Luther Rule, Wesley, Sheffield. Chemistry: James Howard Thornton King's, Christopher Wolston, Queen's, Birmingham (equal). Animal Physiology: James Howard Thornton (prize of books), King's; Henry Charles Leonard, University; Christopher Wolston, Queen's, Birmingham; John Rankine Black, University; Albert Buchanan, University; Martin Luther Rule Wesley, Sheffield.

Examination in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, in the Greek Text of the New Testament, and in Scripture History—First Class: Edward Stephens, Bayliffe, Spring Hill College; William Roby Fletcher, Lancashire Independent; Henry Goward, Spring Hill; Thomas Green, Spring Hill; Rev. Benjamin Plummer Pratten, Baptist, Bristol.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The eagerly-expected despatches and letters descriptive of the battle fought on the 5th instant, arrived, as we anticipated, on Wednesday last—but much too late for use in that day's issue of our paper. The despatches of the English and French commanders are as follows:—

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.

Before Sebastopol, November 8, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honour to report to your Grace that the army under my command, powerfully aided by the corps of observation of the French Army, under the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the ruins of Inkermann, on the morning of the 5th instant.

In my letter to your Grace of the 3rd, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increased their force in the valley of the Tchernaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on two several occasions persons of distinguished rank were observed to have joined the Russian camp.

I have subsequently learnt that the 4th corps d'armee, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immediately followed by the 3rd corps.

It was therefore to be expected that an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

Accordingly, shortly before daylight, on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced pickets covering the right of the position. These pickets behaved with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the 2nd Division, under Major-General Pennefather, with its field guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in position.

The Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, was also brought to the front without loss of time; the 1st Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol, and protecting our right battery, and guarding against attack on that side, and the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, forming on the left of the 2nd Division, with the 88th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, thrown in advance.

The Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignment of the 2nd Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the 2nd Division.

The 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack; the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkermann road; the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tchernaya.

The 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the 4th Division, and supported the Light Division by two Regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire.

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy under cover of a vast cloud of akimashers, supported by dense columns of Infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the 2nd Division, while powerful columns of Infantry attacked with great vigour the Brigade of Guards.

Additional batteries of heavy Artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field amounting in the whole to 90 pieces, independently however of the ship guns, and those in the works of Sebastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them.

At this time two battalions of French Infantry—which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by 88th, while the fourth was speedily recaptured by the 77th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton.

In the opposite direction the Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the Brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th regiment of the 4th Division, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt.

This ground was afterwards occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily re-formed in rear of the right flank of the 2d Division.

In the meanwhile, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 61st Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound, previously to which Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour, and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field-

batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and shortly after, though the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of Inkermann, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented, but upon this I will not dwell.

Having submitted to your Grace this imperfect description of this most severe battle, I have still two duties to discharge, the one most gratifying, the last most painful to my feelings.

I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the allied troops. French and English vied with each other in displaying their gallantry and manifesting their zealous devotion to duty, notwithstanding that they had to contend against an infinitely superior force, and were exposed for many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be borne in mind that they have daily for several weeks undergone the most constant labour, and that many of them passed the previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly, but I am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to their valour and energetic services, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate Commander General Bosquet, while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial co-operation on all occasions I cannot too highly extol.

Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel the effects of it.

I will in a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather in command of the 2nd Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens, who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously.

I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, for the excellent disposition he made of his Division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir de Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post, and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the Division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of the killed and wounded and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to her Majesty's service.

Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie.

Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak. They are known throughout the British Empire, and have within a short space of time, been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army.

By his death her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend.

Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life, and in mature age throughout a long service he maintained the same character.

The mode in which he had conducted the command of the artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure through illness of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care.

Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served.

It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual numbers brought into the field by the enemy. The configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns, but judging from the numbers that were seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than sixty thousand men. The loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field nearly five thousand dead, and that their casualties amount in the whole, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than 15,000.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little exceeded 8,000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 6,000, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

I ought to mention, that while the enemy was attacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gallant manner, with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c.

CASUALTIES ON THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

Staff—5 officers killed; 12 officers wounded. 4th Light Dragoons—2 rank and file wounded. 11th Hussars—1 rank and file wounded. 17th Lancers—1 officer killed; 10 rank and file wounded. Artillery—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 5 sergeants, 71 rank and file wounded. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 144 rank and file wounded; 30 rank and file missing. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—8 officers, 3 sergeants, 9 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 6 sergeants, 110 rank and file wounded; 53 rank and file missing. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 21 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 109 rank and file wounded; 16 rank and file missing. 1st Regiment of Foot—1 rank and file killed. 7th Regiment—5 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 46 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file missing. 19th Regiment—1 officer, 1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded. 20th Regiment—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 17 sergeants, 1 drummer, 104 rank and file wounded; 28 rank and file missing. 21st Regiment—1 officer, 13 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 11 sergeants, 79 rank and file wounded; 11 rank and file missing. 23rd Regiment—7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file missing. 30th Regiment—2 officers, 27 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 4 sergeants, 97 rank and file wounded. 33rd Regiment—1 officer, 6 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file wounded. 41st Regiment—5 officers, 2 sergeants, 53 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 95 rank and file wounded. 46th Regiment—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 24 rank and file wounded; 12 rank and file missing. 47th Regiment—19 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 43 rank and file wounded. 49th Regiment—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 87 rank and file killed; 11 sergeants, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file wounded. 50th Regiment—1 officer, 8 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file wounded. 55th Regiment—18 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 4 sergeants, 54 rank and file wounded. 57th Regiment—1 officer, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file wounded. 63rd Regiment—3 officers, 12 rank and file killed; 7 officers, 7 sergeants, 2 drummers, 82 rank and file wounded. 68th Regiment—3 officers, 4 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 29 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants, 12 rank and file missing. 77th Regiment—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 17 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 34 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 86th Regiment—4 sergeants, 18 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 9 sergeants, 71 rank and file wounded. 95th Regiment—2 sergeants, 25 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 3 sergeants, 101 rank and file wounded. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 officer, 4 sergeants, 11 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file wounded; 3 sergeants, 9 rank and file missing. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 officer, 8 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file wounded. Total—43 officers, 31 sergeants, 4 drummers, 376 rank and file killed; 100 officers, 120 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,668 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing. Ambulance—1 rank and file wounded. Royal Marines—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file wounded. Grand Total—43 officers, 31 sergeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank and file killed; 101 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,694 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1854.

Cavalry Division.
17th Lancers—Cornet Archibald Cleveland. Royal Artillery—Brigadier-General T. Fox Strangways, Major P. Townsend.

First Division.
Staff—Captain H. T. Butler, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General. 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Fakenham, Captain Sir R. L. Newman, Bart., Captain Honourable H. A. Neville. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable T. V. Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Cowell, Captain Honourable G. C. C. Elliot, Captain F. H. Ramsden, Captain L. D. MacKinnon, Captain H. M. Bouvierie, Lieutenant C. H. Greville, Lieutenant E. A. Disbrow. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Blair.

Second Division.
Staff—Captain W. K. Allix. 30th Regiment—Captain A. Conolly, Lieutenant A. Gibson. 41st Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carpenter, Captain E. Richards, Lieutenant A. Taylor, Lieutenant J. W. Swaby, Lieutenant J. Stirling. 49th Regiment—Major T. N. Dalton, Lieutenant A. S. Armstrong.

Third Division.
50th Regiment—Lieutenant W. G. Dashwood.

Fourth Division.
Staff—Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., Brigadier-General T. L. Goldie, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Seymour, Assistant-Adjutant-General. 20th Regiment—Lieutenant W. H. Dowling. 21st Regiment—Lieutenant H. F. E. Hurt. 57th Regiment—Captain E. Stanley. 63rd Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. T. Swynn, Lieutenant G. C. W. Curteis, Ensign J. H. Clutterbuck. 68th Regiment—Major H. G. Wynne, Lieutenant F. G. Parker. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain A. A. Cartwright.

Light Division.
33rd Regiment—Lieutenant Henry Thorold. 19th Regiment—Captain James Ker. 77th Regiment—Captain J. Nicholson. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant L. W. Malcolm.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gambler, slightly; Captain and Adjutant J. F. L. Baddeley, severely; Captain G. Tupper, slightly; Captain C. H. Ingilby, severely.

First Division.
Staff—Major-General H. J. W. Bentick, slightly; Captain T. H. Clifton, A.D.C., slightly. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Colonel F. W. Hamilton, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bradford, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable H. Percy, slightly; Captain A. Tipping, severely; Lieutenant Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., slightly; Lieutenant C. N. Sturt, severely. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Halkett, severely; Lieutenant-Col. Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, severely; Colonel Honourable G. Upton, slightly; Captain Honourable P. Fielding, severely; Lieutenant Honourable W. A. Amherst, severely. 3rd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Colonel R. W. F. Walker, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour, slightly; Captain G. T. F. Schuckburgh, severely; Captain R. Glips, severely; Captain F. Baring, slightly; Lieutenant S. J. Blaine, slightly; Captain and Adjutant H. Drummond, severely; Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Elkington, slightly.

Second Division.
Staff—Brigadier-General H. W. Adams, severely; Captain J. Gubbins, A.D.C., severely; Captain C. Adams, A.D.C., slightly; Captain A. McDonald, A.D.C., slightly; Captain F. P. Harding, A.D.C., severely. 30th Regiment—Major J. T. Mauleverer, severely; Captain J. Rose, severely; Captain G. Dickson, slightly; Captain P. Bayley, severely; Lieutenant J. D. Ross Lewin, dangerously. 41st Regiment—Captain H. W. Meredith, slightly; Captain Hugh Rowlands, slightly; Captain F. C. Bligh, slightly; Lieutenant H. S. Bush, severely; Lieutenant G. R. Fitzroy, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Johnson, slightly. 47th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'G. Haly, severely; Ensign G. Waddilove, slightly. 55th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Warren, C.B., severely; Brevet-Colonel H. C. B. Danbeney, slightly; Lieutenant J. R. Hume, severely; Lieutenant W. Barnston, severely; Lieutenant G. A. Morgan, slightly. 95th Regiment—Major J. G. Champion, dangerously; Major H. Hume, slightly; Captain G. C. Vials, slightly; Lieutenant A. J. J. McDonald, dangerously.

Third Division.
50th Regiment—Captain H. J. Frampton, slightly.

Fourth Division.
Staff—Brigadier-General H. W. Torrens, severely; Brevet Major C. L. B. Maitland, D.A.A.G., severely; Lieutenant H. D. Torrens, A.D.C., slightly. 20th Regiment—Colonel F. Horn, slightly; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Crofton, severely;

Brevet Major J. B. Sharpe, severely; Captain W. T. Wood, slightly; Captain C. R. Butler, severely; Lieutenant G. Bennett, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Padfield, slightly; Ensign L. Kekewich, slightly. 21st Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Ainslie, severely; Captain G. W. Boldero, severely; Lieutenant A. Tompien, slightly; Lieutenant H. King, severely; Lieutenant R. Killean, slightly; Lieutenant R. Stephens, severely. 37th Regiment—Captain J. F. Bland, dangerously (since dead); Lieutenant G. W. Hagae, dangerously; Lieutenant C. Venables, slightly. 63rd Regiment—Captain Thomas Harries, slightly; Captain C. E. Fairclough, slightly; Lieutenant T. Johns, slightly; Lieutenant W. H. Newenham, slightly; Ensign H. T. Twysden, severely; Ensign T. K. Morgan, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Bennett, severely. 68th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Smith, dangerously; Lieutenant J. Cator, dangerously. 46th Regiment—Captain W. Hardy, severely; Ensign E. H. Heller, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major E. Rooper, severely; Lieutenant Coots Buller, slightly; Lieutenant C. S. Flower, slightly.

Light Division.
Staff—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B., severely. 7th Regiment—Major Sir T. Troubridge, Bart., severely; Captain R. Y. Shipley, severely; Lieutenant H. W. P. Butler, severely; Captain E. H. Rose, slightly; Ensign L. J. F. Jones, slightly. 23rd Regiment—Lieutenant T. F. Vane, slightly; Lieutenant J. Duff, missing. 33rd Regiment—Lieutenant F. Corbett, slightly; Ensign J. Owens, dangerously. 58th Regiment—Captain J. G. Croase, slightly; Lieutenant H. J. Baynes, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Jeffreys, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain E. Newdigate, slightly. Royal Marines—Captain W. H. March.

ADDITIONAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 2ND TO 6TH NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, Lieutenant Andrews, slightly; 2 rank and file wounded. 4th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded. 28th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded. 23rd Regiment—1 rank and file wounded. 33rd Regiment—3 rank and file wounded. 38th Regiment—4 rank and file wounded. 41st Regiment—1 rank and file wounded. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

TOTAL CASUALTIES ON THE 5TH—SEPARATE RETURN.

Total—43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 383 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 123 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,710 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing.

Killed	463
Wounded	1,933
Missing	191
Total	2,612

GENERAL CANROBERT'S DESPATCH.
The *Monitor* of Wednesday contains General Canrobert's account of the battle of Inkermann. It is as follows:—

Head-quarters before Sebastopol, Nov. 7.
Monsieur le Marechal.—I have the honour to confirm my telegraphic despatch of the 6th of November.

The action of which that telegraphic despatch was a summary was most furious and most disputed.

After the first few shots fired, the despatches that came over to us revealed to us the real situation of the Russian army as regards its effective strength, and we were able to calculate the reinforcements it had successively received since the battle of the Alma. They consist—

1. Of reinforcements from the Asiatic side, from Kertch, and from Kaffa.
2. Six battalions and detachments of sailors from Nicolaieff.
3. Four battalions of Cossacks of the Black Sea.

4. A great portion of the army of the Danube—the 10th, and 12th divisions of Infantry, forming the 4th corps, commanded by General Dannenberg.

These three Divisions were conveyed in post haste, with their artillery, from Odessa to Simpheropol, in a few days.

Finally, they were joined by the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to animate the army, which, with the garrison of Sebastopol, is at least 100,000 strong.

It was under these conditions that 45,000 men of that army surprised the point of the heights of Inkermann, which the English army was not able to occupy with a sufficient force. 6,000 English only took part in the action, the remainder being employed in the siege works. They valiantly sustained the shock until General Bosquet, arriving with a portion of his division, was enabled to give them a support which determined the success. It is difficult to say which is most deserving of praise, the energetic solidity with which our allies faced the storm so long, or the intelligent vigour displayed by General Bosquet, at the head of a portion of the Brigades Bourbaki and Antemarre, in attacking the enemy that was stretching beyond their right.

The regiment of Zouaves, under the chiefs de bataillon Montaudin and Dubos, there justified, in the most striking manner, the ancient reputation of the army. The Algerian sharpshooters, Colonel de Winpffen; a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry, Commander Vaissier; the 6th Regiment of the line, Colonel de Camas, rivalled each other in zeal. Bayonets were crossed three times with the enemy, and it was only on the third charge that the Russians gave way, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. The Russian cannon and field batteries were much superior in number, and had a dominant position. Two horse batteries, Commander de la Bousiniere, and a battery of the second Division of Infantry, Commander Barral, the whole under the orders of Colonel Forget, maintained, with the English Artillery, the struggle during the whole day.

The enemy decided upon beating a retreat, leaving more than 3,000 killed, a great number of wounded, some hundred prisoners, and some artillery waggons in the hands of the allies. Their losses, taken altogether, cannot be under 8,000 or 10,000 men.

Whilst this was taking place on the right, about 5,000 men of the garrison made a most vigorous sortie upon the left of our attacking lines, favoured by a dense fog, and by the ravines which facilitated their approach. The troops on duty in the trenches, under the orders of Gen. de la Motterouge, advanced against the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and drove them back, killing some 200 of them in the very batteries.

The General of Division, Forey, commanding the siege corps, by rapid and skilful dispositions, arrived with the troops of the 4th Division to the support of the troops in guard of the trenches, and advanced himself at the head of the 5th battalion of Chasseurs-a-pied. The Russians, driven back upon the whole line, were hastily withdrawing towards the town with great loss, when General de Lormel, seeing them fly before him, and giving way to a chivalrous courage, pursued them at the head of his brigade to the very walls, where he fell, seriously wounded. General Forey had much difficulty in withdrawing him from the very advanced position which, by an excess of bravery, he had made his brigade assume. The Brigade d'Aurelle, which had taken up an excellent position on

the left, protected this retreat, which was effected under the fire of the town with sensible loss. Colonel Niel, of the 26th of the line, who lost his two chiefs de bataillon, had taken the command of the brigade, the energetic conduct of which was admirable. The enemy lost in this sortie about 1,000 men killed, wounded, or prisoners, and received a most considerable moral and material check.

The battle of Inkermann and the combat sustained by the siege corps have been glorious for our arms, and have increased the moral strength which the allied armies carry along with them; but we have suffered regrettable losses. The loss of the English army is 2,400 killed or wounded, among whom are seven generals, of whom three are killed; and the loss of the French army is 1,726 killed and wounded. We bitterly deplore the loss of General de Lormel, who died of his wound, and whose brilliant military and private qualities promised a brilliant future. I have also the regret to inform you of the death of Colonel de Camas, of the 6th of the line. He fell at the head of his division at the moment they came face to face with the enemy.

The vigour of the allied troops, subjected to the painful trials of a siege, the difficulties of which are unprecedented, and feats of arms which recall the greatest struggles of our military history, cannot be too highly praised.

I enclose my order of the day to the army after the battle of the 5th.—I am, &c.,

CANROBERT, General-in-Chief.
To the Marshal Minister of War.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

It is remarked by several of the correspondents of the daily journals that the battle does not admit of a comprehensive description. Unlike the engagements at Alma or Balaklava, it was not possible, from the nature of the ground, and still more from the state of the atmosphere, to observe it from a commanding position. "It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults—in 'glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France."

The writer in the *Times* appears to have kept pretty close to the commander's staff,—not for safety; for it is complained that the generals very unnecessarily exposed themselves,—but for convenience of learning, if not of seeing;—while the *Morning Herald* gentleman was on the ground near Balaklava, where the enemy were first perceived, and rode into action with several of the regiments in the eager fulfilment of his duties.

A little after three, on the morning of Sunday the 5th, when a heavy fog shrouded everything from view, the various garrisons of the redoubts at Balaklava were roused out by the noise of large masses of troops approaching. This time scouts were instantly sent out and returned with the intelligence that a large army was moving against them, though, owing to the darkness and the thickness of the fog, it was impossible to say on what point the attack would be directed. To the surprise of all, the right of our position at Balaklava was not even threatened, and this was the only point from which danger is really to be apprehended. The left or north of the Balaklava defences are remarkably strong, as they rest on the steep plateau of land on which our camp is fixed, so that any army advancing against Balaklava on the left, would be exposed to a tremendous flanking fire from the redoubts in rear of our lines. Yet it seemed from the sound as if it was on this point that the attack of the enemy was directed, and all our doubts were set at rest by the batteries on the left of Balaklava, and also those in rear of the camp, opening fire. What they fired at—beyond a noise—it is difficult to say, for the morning was dark, cold, and foggy; so foggy with that peculiar white wet mist of a winter's morning, that it was impossible to see ten yards beyond the muzzles of the guns. Yet the noise of the cavalry and artillery could be plainly heard, and in its direction our batteries sent shell after shell. At about half-past three the Russian artillery returned the fire. From the flashes of their guns, they appeared to have advanced into an angle of the plain, between a fire from our camp lines on their right, and our Balaklava batteries facing them.

This was, however, but a feint—the real object of attack being the heights to the north-east of the besieging camp, overlooking the road to Tohernaya, and opposite the heights of Inkermann. To the surprise and perhaps alarm of the whole camp, to the cannonade at its rear was suddenly added another close upon its right side,—and at the same 'as all the works of defence opened upon the troops "with a tremendous roar which seemed to shake the earth."

The scene at this moment was awful. The whole camp, except to the sea, seemed encircled by fire, as flash after flash lit up the foggy air in all directions. The uproar was perfectly deafening, for our batteries began to reply, and both sides firing shell increased the din two-fold. The shower of these terrible explosives, which rained into the camp like hail, baffles description. No place was safe from them. They killed men and tore the tents to pieces on places which we had hitherto considered as utterly out of range. Every minute or so you were compelled to throw yourself upon your face as the terrible missile came roaring through the air, and pitching within a few yards, sent its fragments humming over the spot where you crouched close to the earth. For about ten minutes the stunning noise, confusion, and incessant bursting of shell made the whole place seem unearthly. The horror of the scene was increased by the obscurity of the morning. It was not six o'clock, the darkness and fog were still thick, and through the heavy air the broad red flashes of the guns, and their tremendous reports seemed ten times louder than ever. For all that could be seen or told to the contrary, the Russian batteries seemed within fifty yards of you on all sides. Of course, the troops remained under arms, but did not attempt to move; every one knew that before the real attack commenced the artillery would cease and the sharp crackling fire of musketry begin. Until that was heard, there was no knowing on which of the three points the enemy intended to advance. The report of muskets was therefore anxiously listened for, and it was soon heard.

It was a picket of the 55th, stationed in a redoubt without guns, on a hill confronted by a much higher

hill, up which the Russians had in the night carried a battery, that had to bear the brunt of the onset. It was a quick-eyed sergeant who discovered the advance of the enemy, and rallied the men to the two embrasures, where the guns should have been. They had hitherto escaped the fire of the battery opposite by lying down, but now that the noise told them 5,000 or 6,000 of the enemy were upon them, they crowded to the gaps through which alone they could defend themselves.

The instant the Russians caught sight of the battery through the fog, though they seemed utterly spent by their exertions in climbing the hill, they rushed forward with a dash we hardly gave them credit for. Nothing waited till they closed within ten feet, and then gave one tremendous volley, which stretched two hundred of the enemy in the dust; and then each man, loading and firing as fast as he could, kept up an incessant discharge of musketry upon each Russian as he approached. The Russians halted for a moment, and then, with wonderful courage, rallied and returned a close and deadly fire. In less than five minutes they again attempted to storm the battery. In an instant they rushed on and poured over its banks, and through its embrasures, in overpowering numbers. There was a moment of desperate struggle, during which our gallant 55th fought hand to hand and foot to foot with their numerous assailants. It was but a moment, and in the next they repulsed the attack and preserved the battery.

All this valour and coolness were rendered unavailing by the overpowering numbers of the enemy. After losing two-thirds of their number, the platoon retreated from the redoubt,—just in time to escape an attack in flank. They fell back among the bushes, fighting as they went, till they came to another,—reduced by hard fighting to half its complement,—and together this handful of men, by aid of a stone wall, checked the advance of the Russians. Just as they were failing to keep this position the 41st and 44th Regiments came up. The fire of their Minie rifles, though very destructive, the Russians withstood, but "before the bayonet they broke and dispersed like children"—and the redoubt was recovered. But only for a while. The instant our men were in the battery, the Russian artillery, on the hill above it, threw shot and shell into the very centre of our troops, cutting them down by files. The enemy's infantry at the same time rallied, and swarming up the hill poured in such a terrific fire of musketry that our regiments were again compelled to retire down the hill, and defend the wall along the post road.

It was now nearly seven o'clock, and most of the troops in the English camp were moving up to the scene of action. I say most of the troops, for the fire was still so hot in the rear and on the left, towards Sebastopol, that it was thought necessary to keep strong reserves to meet any emergency that might arise. Though it was daylight the fog still hung so thick that it was impossible to distinguish any thing correctly, unless within a few yards' distance. In fact, unless actually with the troops in action, it was impossible to see how the battle was going. I went twice into action with our regiments, in the hope of seeing things more distinctly, but I am perfectly willing to confess that the awful rapidity with which the men fell, and the shots whistled, disturbed my composure far more than the most dense fog could have done. By the time I have mentioned, all our chiefs were assembled near the camps of the 2nd and Light Divisions. Lord Raglan was there, looking unusually anxious, with Sir George Brown, Sir George Cathcart, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, Major-General Strangways (of the Artillery), Brigadier-Generals Buller, Adams, Torrens, Goldie, Bentinck, Pennefather, and several other officers of high rank from the English and French armies.

All this time the 41st, 47th, 49th 55th, 20th, and 88th Regiments, from the 2nd, 4th, and Light Divisions, were ranged inside the wall on the old post-road, firing over it into the bodies of Russian infantry with the most terrible effect.

The rattle of the musketry was deafening. The incessant volleys and effects of the file firing dispersed the fog, but replaced it with the thick white smoke of gunpowder, which hid everything equally well. At this time the enemy, who were losing ten men to our one, showed no sign of giving way. On the contrary, they advanced towards the wall, firing volleys with as much coolness and regularity as if on parade. I am bound to say no troops could have behaved more splendidly than the Russians. They appeared utterly insensible to the fear of anything but a charge. When threatened with that, as I have said before, they dispersed in all directions.

About this time our batteries of artillery came hotly into the fight against the enemy's battery on the hill. Under the splendid management of General Strangways they soon so far turned the fortune of the day as to leave their infantry, attacking ours beyond the wall, entirely without support. Advantage was instantly taken of the change to advance the 20th and 47th Regiments to the right for the purpose of retaking the Two-gun Battery. In spite of a tremendous cross fire, they advanced at the point of the bayonet, and as they neared the battery poured in one tremendous volley and charged. In less than a minute the Russians were driven out, with fearful loss. Yet hardly were they clear of the battery, when the Russians rallied again, and returning round the spot poured in volley after volley into the columns of the gallant 20th and 47th, and at the same time the Russian artillery reopened on the battery in such a manner as neither friend nor foe could hold it. Under these circumstances the 20th and 47th were compelled to fall back, and the enemy again occupied the Two-gun Battery for a moment. This turn of possession was, however, but brief; our fellows again dashed up at it, and again they literally massacred all in the place.

But the Russian artillery recommenced in such a manner as to make it quite untenable. This mischievous battery was on a hill on the other side of the Tchernaya, overlooking our battery, and so admirably was the situation selected that it was quite impossible that our men could attempt to storm it. "If they had been

of cast-iron they must have been destroyed." Accordingly artillery was brought up to the wall on the post road, and both parties then commenced a tremendous cannonade. The Russian infantry drew back as our guns moved up, and the 20th and 47th regiments moved down to the wall to support them. For the next half hour it was a mere artillery battle. The Guards came up and the enemy bringing about 20,000 additional men into action, the action again became general. The 20th and 47th retook, and again lost, the fatal Two-gun battery; and the artillery fire which enabled the enemy to achieve this temporary success, about the same time struck down Major-General Strangways, and several other artillery officers.

To the Guards was committed the task of recovering and keeping the redoubt. They did not number more than 1,200—the Highlanders being at Balaklava, and four or five companies of the Coldstreams on picket duty. Yet it was the Coldstreams who, while the Fusiliers and Grenadiers defended the wall—turned to the right, and moved up to the hill already thickly numbered with the fallen.

And now a tremendous struggle ensued for this position. The number of the enemy in and around the battery was at least 6,000, yet the Coldstreams charged and broke their way through all opposition, and got to the work. The instant they had done so, the enemy seemed to redouble their efforts to take and keep the place. Fresh regiments came up the hill and threw themselves into the battery from all points; but the Coldstreams held their ground, fighting with perfect desperation. The battery was now completely encircled in front, flank, and rear, and, as the Coldstreams say, every man in the place gave himself up for lost, and determined to sell his life dearly. Three times did the Russians throw themselves upon the battery, and by the sheer weight of their masses surmount and cross the walls, yet each time they were driven back again. The *meles* was frightful. So close were the antagonists, that after once firing the musket, there was no time to load. The men then stood up and charged with the bayonet, or beat each other down with the butts of their muskets. Each time the Russians were repulsed, they left heaps of dead behind, and it was over the corpses of their comrades that they advanced each time to a fresh attack.

After the last repulse the Russians for some time did not renew the contest. Observing that the height of the walls prevented our men from firing over, they collected in masses close under them, and began throwing the muskets and bayonets of their dead comrades spear-wise into the battery, with huge stones. For this species of attack our men also were quite prepared, and in turn hurled out the rough fragments of rock upon their assailants. For nearly ten minutes this stone-throwing continued without intermission on both sides. And every now-and-then the Russians made a desperate dash to enter by the embrasures, but were bayoneted in the attempts till the embrasures were choked with corpses.

All this time the Coldstream Guards alone, almost unaided, and only 500 strong, had been keeping at bay nearly 7,000 of the enemy's troops. But at last they were compelled to retire. The Russians came round in rear of the battery, and kept up from a distance a tremendous fire of musketry, while the fellows on the outside plied the stones thicker than ever. The Coldstreams did not abandon the place while the least hope remained of defending it successfully. They then charged out in a body on the enemy in their rear, leaving eight officers and nearly two hundred men killed and wounded in the battery behind them. All the wounded were instantly bayoneted by the Russians. Some of the officers' bodies were found with as many as twenty bayonet wounds, and their skulls completely smashed with the butt-ends of muskets. Leaving the battery, the Coldstreams fought their way to where the Fusiliers and Grenadiers were coming up to their assistance. The three battalions, which then did not muster 1,000 men, tried to charge up to where the Russian artillery was firing, but it was a useless attempt, as the enemy had then nearly 85,000 men upon our right flank. The handful of Guards drove three entire Russian regiments back at the point of the bayonet; but, in the act of doing it, such masses of the enemy hung upon their flanks, that they were compelled to retire, and with difficulty could extricate themselves.

Meantime, the Fusiliers and Grenadiers had so successfully defended the wall, that the Russians, after losing thousands under their fire, changed the plan of attack, and poured down in overwhelming numbers on their flank—a movement which compelled our men to retire, leaving the 90th and 41st to bring off a battery of six pieces posted in the road from Sebastopol, by which the enemy was advancing in force for a grand attack. The brushwood skirting the road swarmed with skirmishers, and it was found impossible to dislodge them, rapidly picked off the enemy and men. The horses that survived the fire were harnessed to four of the guns, which were hastily withdrawn. The remaining two guns with their ammunition waggons, fell into the hands of the enemy. Some of the artillerymen clung round the guns and fought the Russians for them hand to hand. One sergeant in particular was seen defending himself with his sword alone amid a hundred enemies for full five minutes. When the battle was over his body was found with seventeen bayonet and bullet wounds on it, and two Russians killed with his sword lay on the ground beside him.

While this backward movement was going on, the officers in the front suffered severely. Sir George Cathcart was shot through the heart and fell dead from his horse. Within five minutes afterwards Brigadier-Generals Torrens and Goldie, also of the 4th Division, were mortally wounded, the former through the chest, the latter through the stomach. Here also Brigadier-General Bentinck was wounded through the arm, Sir George Brown through the arm, and Captain Butler, brother of the hero of Siliatira, who was on the Duke's staff, and standing near him at the time, was shot through the brain. Our men had fallen back so far, that the Two-gun Lancaster battery, which was erected to command the harbour and shipping in Sebastopol, fell into the enemy's hands. They dismounted both the guns, and pushing forward on our left, tried to cut off the whole body of our men from the advancing French succours. For to the aid of the 8,000

English who had hitherto kept the ground, help was rapidly approaching; and that as the enemy was quitting his vantage-ground.

The fight was now quite among the tents of the 2nd and Light Divisions. All the canvases of the tents was cut and blown to pieces by the storm of shot and shell. But at this spot the tide of fortune turned. The enemy was now completely out of the bush which had screened and sheltered them on the advance, and upon fair ground they stood no chance with our men. Our regiments halted, extended their line to the left, and commenced a tremendous file-fire. The enemy in disorder, hardly returned a shot, but stood their ground, and fell by hundreds and hundreds. Thrice they moved upstolidly to break our line on the left, and were met each time by terrible volleys of musketry, until they closed in, when our fellows charged and massacred them at the point of the bayonet. The fortune of the day still hung doubtful. The enemy were getting up all their strength for a final effort, when Canrobert came up with three regiments of Zouaves, five regiments of French Infantry and a strong force of artillery, and commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's right flank.

This occurred at about eleven o'clock, and from that moment the Russian chance was hopeless. Yet, though under the French fire they were literally falling by battalions, they never showed the least sign of trepidation or disorder. On the contrary, they formed up in the most beautiful order, altered their front so as to meet the attack of the French, and, extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the English. At that time, however, our men were well prepared, and, without any order or arrangement, flung themselves headlong upon the enemy, charging with the bayonet. The Russians boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for the space of five minutes the 30th, 41st, 49th, 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments, were stabbing, beating, and firing at each other in the most fearful manner. At last the enemy gave way, and began retreating in good order across towards the Inkermann heights. Until I saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could have retired under such a murderous fire in such perfect order. The French and English, with a whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the retreating battalions, pouring in volley after volley of grape-shot, shell, and musketry. In fact it was a perfect carnage. Yet in spite of this the enemy kept their order, retreating almost at slow time, and every five or ten minutes halting and charging desperately up the hill at our men and the French. In these charges the Russians lost fearfully. We repulsed them with volleys of musketry, and then dashed at them with the bayonet. In one of these charges the 50th French Regiment of the Line re-captured the two guns which in the commencement of the day we had lost. By half-past two o'clock the great mass of the enemy had completely fallen back, leaving between 7,000 and 8,000 dead upon the field behind.

THE BATTLE FIELD BY MOONLIGHT.

It will have been observed that Lord Raglan, with his life-long experience of war, and his habitual reserve of emotion, mentions the deserted battle field as a spectacle too horrible for contemplation. The writer to whom we are chiefly indebted for the foregoing particulars, went over the field in the evening, and his thrilling description may help to a correct conception of the scene, strategically, as well as of its horrors. "A considerable number, some 800 to 1,000, Russian killed and wounded were lying among our tents, and here also were many, too many, corpses of Zouaves and French infantry of the line. All our wounded have been removed, and the wounded of the enemy were being gathered in. The kindness and attention of our fellows to their helpless enemies was beyond all praise. They brought them water, got knapsacks to put under their heads, and borrowed blankets in which to cover them from the raw night air; here and there small groups of them stood absorbed in pity round some prostrate foe to whom their kindness came too late, and who, shot either through the head or lungs, gasped out his existence in painful sobs, or terminated it in a horrible convulsion which made your blood curdle to hear. A little above the line of tents was the brow of the hill overlooking Inkermann Heights. Here was the spot where the allied artillery engaged that of the enemy after the retreat, and here the sight was sickening indeed. There is nothing so awful as the spectacle of the bodies of those who have been struck down by round shot or shell. One poor fellow of the 95th had been struck by two 24-pounders in the head and body. A shell afterwards burst on him and tore him to pieces, and it was only by fragments of cloth with the regimental buttons adhering, that you could tell that the rough bloody mass which lay in the road had ever been a human being. But it is useless to dwell on these sickening details; suffice to say that here among the carcasses of some two hundred killed and wounded horses lay the bodies of our brave English and French artillerymen, all more or less frightfully mutilated. Some had their heads taken off at the neck, as if with an axe; others, their legs gone from the hips; others, their arms, and others again who were hit in the chest or stomach, were literally as smashed as if they had been crushed in a machine. But it was not alone the allies who laid here; on the contrary, there were ten Russian corpses for one of theirs, but the latter were all killed by musketry before the artillery came up. On this spot the Russians kept dropping shells the whole night; but their vindictive efforts were in vain; all who lay in the reach of their missiles had suffered the last which they were to endure on earth. Passing up the road to Sebastopol between heaps of Russian dead, you came to the spot where the Guards had been compelled to retire from the defence of the wall above Inkermann Valley. Here our dead were nearly as numerous as the enemy's. Across the path side by side, lay five Guardsmen, who were all killed by one round shot as they advanced to charge the enemy. They lay on their faces in the same attitude, with their muskets tightly grasped in both hands, and all had the same grim painful frown upon their features, like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foes. Beyond this, the Russian

Guardmen and line regiments lay thick as leaves, intermixed with dead and wounded horses. The latter, with fractured limbs, were now and then rising, and after staggering a few steps rolling over among the corpses, snorting and plunging fearfully. Up to the right of the wall was the way to the Two-gun Battery. The path lay through thick brushwood, but the path was slippery with blood, and the brushwood was broken down and encumbered with the dead. The scene from the battery was awful—awful beyond description. I stood upon its parapet at about nine at night, and felt my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of carnage around. The moon was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of day. Facing me was the valley of Inkermann, with the Tchernaya like a bank of silver flowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any parts of the world. Yet I shall never recall the memory of Inkermann Valley with any but feelings of loathing and horror; for round the spot from which I surveyed the scene lay upwards of 5,000 bodies. Many also badly wounded lay there; and their low, dull moans of mortal agony struck with terrible distinctness upon the ear, or, worse still, the hoarse gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were convulsed before they passed away. Round the hill small groups of men with hospital stretchers were searching for those who still survived; and others again, with lanterns, busily turning over the dead, looking for the bodies of officers who were known to be killed, but who had not been found. Here, also, were English women, whose husbands had not returned, hurrying about with loud lamentations, turning the faces of our dead to the moonlight, and eagerly seeking for what they feared to find. These latter were far more to be pitied than the inanimate forms of those who lay slaughtered around. The ambulances, as fast as they came up, received their load of sufferers, and even blankets were employed to convey the wounded to the rear. Outside the battery the Russians lay two and three deep. Inside the place was literally full with bodies of Russian Guardmen, 85th and 90th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the gray great coats stained with blood rendered them alike externally. They lay as they fell, in heaps; sometimes our men over three or four Russians, and sometimes a Russian over three or four of ours. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features, appeared to have died in agony, but defying to the last. Some lay as if prepared for burial, and as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs, while others again were in almost starting positions, half standing or kneeling, clutching their weapons or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both their hands extended towards the sky, as if to avert a blow or utter a prayer, while others had a malignant scowl of mingled fear and hatred as if indeed they died despairing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their forms, and as the cold damp wind swept round the hills and waved the boughs above their upturned faces the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead were laughing, and about to rise. This was not the case on one spot but all over the bloody field."

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

There is a feature in this war, or rather the Russian mode of carrying it on, that deserves the attention of every Englishman, as well as his execration. "Again and again," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "Russian officers, as well as men, for the sake of plunder, prowl about the field, stabbing the not yet dead, robbing them of their spauldotes, watches, rings, and even their trousers and boots. A Russian major has been caught in the very act, and Lord Raglan had caused a court-martial to be assembled, by which, if he be convicted, it is said Lord Raglan intends to hang him—a most righteous punishment too. However, Lord Raglan and General Canrobert have forwarded a joint note, under a flag of truce, to the Russian authorities, condemning in the strongest terms such atrocious acts, and requiring them to take the proper steps to prevent such atrocities, and reminding them that large numbers of Russian subjects are now prisoners of war, and that they are treated with more than humanity, less like enemies than friends, and that it would be a grief to them to be obliged to deny them their parole, and place them under close restraint."

In the battle of the 5th a Russian major was discovered by a French officer, who understood the language, in the act of ordering his men to cut to pieces the French and English wounded in the action. Our own poor fellows, it appears, had to suffer most from this atrocity, and the major, having been taken prisoner by the French, was on the point of being sent to Constantinople on board the *Panama* with Prince Napoleon. Lord Raglan, however, demanded of General Canrobert that the monster should be given up to him; and the Prince states that, on his departure, the military tribunal had sentenced him to be hanged.

The following appears in the *Times*:—"Sir,—As the Russians, in the action of the 5th, savagely killed the wounded that fell into their hands, even after they had asked for mercy, I would thank you to give publicity to the fact, in order that public opinion may, by expressing universal indignation, stop such a barbarous practice. This was the case at Alma, where they even shot the men who were sent to carry them from the field, and in our last encounter with them, poor Colonel Cowell and Captain Mackinnon, before they died, both assured me that their wounds were caused by blows from the enemy's troops after they had fallen. Surely, never to give quarter is a bad sentiment for those who profess to be fighting in the cause of our Saviour. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES RICKETTS, Staff Assistant Surgeon. Coldstream Guards, Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 7."

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a non-commissioned officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards:—"We were, of course, all taken by surprise, finding the enemy being so near, and had gained possession of a redoubt; and the Duke of Cambridge, with only the Guards and two companies of the 46th Regiment, said, 'You must drive them out of it.' Well, then, they were only twenty yards from us, and we were firing at each other. The pioneers and drummers, with the stretchers, were told to find the best shelter they could, and so I myself, with our drummer, were lying down behind a small bush, and we both expected every moment to be shot, the bullets actually passed within a few inches of our heads, and breaking off the branches over us as we lay there. Well, they succeeded in driving the Russians out of the place, and got them down the hill, when they were ordered to retire. They retired, and the Russians came up with redoubled strength, and completely surrounded us; the Russians took possession of the redoubt. The Duke said, 'They must come out of it again.' The Russians cheered, as also did the Guards. Things now looked desperate, as we had no support, except the Almighty, and He defended the right. At it they went, and for half an hour things seemed to favour the enemy. We were all surrounded—no getting out. The Grenadier Guards nearly lost their colours; they had only about forty men to defend them. We gave another cheer, and out of the redoubt they went again, and the Grenadier Guards managed to keep their colours. We drove them out at the point of the bayonet down the hill. The Guards were ordered to retire again, but would not, and, in fact, could not; if they had got down this steep hill, they could not have got back again well. The brave French came up to our assistance, and kept them at bay while we retired and got our ammunition completed, and then the brigade of Guards were formed into one regiment of six companies, and at it we went again, and by this time plenty of assistance coming to us, we managed to do them, but at a great loss to us. Officers behaved bravely. The Coldstreams had eight officers killed on the field; the Grenadiers three officers. Only picture to yourself eleven officers being buried at one place and time. There was not a dry eye at the funeral. We had Colonel Walker wounded in three places. Colonel Blair died, and was buried to-day. He only joined three weeks ago. He was shot in the breast. Our adjutant, Captain Drummond, Captain Gips, Colonel F. Seymour, and Mr. Elkington, were all wounded. Colonel Ridley and Colonel Dalrymple left us to-day sick. We have scarcely any officers now left. We had two sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-one privates killed on the field, and eleven have since died of their wounds. We sent away sixty-one wounded yesterday and twenty-nine to-day to Balaklava. Yesterday we broke the battalion up into six companies, and we have about six men that are too bad to be removed—in fact, there are numbers more that have slight scratches. We have only three regular pay-sergeants now that we brought from England with us. In fact, we have had a regular cutting up. The Russian loss is estimated here at about 10,000 men killed and wounded, and a great number of prisoners taken. The Russians made a sortie on the left as well the right, and the French actually drove them into the town, and were in possession of the town for a short time, but were short of ammunition and were obliged to leave, much against our wish; but we must not complain. We will be able to take the place in a short time now, I expect. There has been a council of war held out here all the day yesterday, and all the sick are to be conveyed away as soon as possible; and I expect that this week the storming will take place. We have got scaling-ladders all ready, and the men seem desperate; they want to do the business, if they are able. The French only want the word of command to charge, when there must be an awful slaughter. The enemy took three of our guns; they stabbed the sergeant of the gun in 17 places, but the guns were taken again, and we never lost any more guns. Our poor fellows that we buried to-day were stabbed in six or seven places in their bodies. We buried 41 to-day in the field, and an awful affair it was. How we all escaped God only knows. Lord Raglan was wounded in the arm; Generals Benfick, Adams, and Brown, and General Canrobert, all wounded. General Cathcart and Colonel Seymour, his aide-de-camp were killed. In fact, the staff suffered very much. The Duke of Cambridge was shot through the sleeve of his cloak, but he is a lucky lot, in the midst of it all. He led us nobly to the charge, and seemed in high spirits; and I am sure he gave us a fine specimen of what family he belongs to; he will make a fine Commander-in-Chief. We had 12 hours' hard fighting. I came home after carrying five wounded men on my shoulders through woods, and shot and shell flying in all directions. In fact, the first man we carried away we would drop down as well as we could and turn on our backs, and the shell bursting over us; then we would get up and run. Perhaps we would get five yards, when a round shot would come; and then, when it went past, we would go on. Then a shell would come, and down we would go again. Poor fellow, he knew how we were situated, and he did not complain, though his thigh was broken in two places; and it was amputated next day: we had seven men had their legs taken off, and a drummer had his arm amputated. The Grenadiers, and more especially the Coldstreams, have suffered severely. The Brigade of Guards now would not muster one regiment. After I had had some supper and helped myself to a drop of rum, I went and helped the doctor to dress the wounds of the men—an awful sight to see; but I can stand anything now—I am as hard as a flint. I have some of the poor fellows' blood on my hands now, and I am sure you cannot form any idea of a field of battle without you actually see for yourself. If I am spared to come home, you will never believe my stories."

Amongst the officers who fell was Lieutenant Dowling of the 20th Regiment. His brother publishes in the *Times* extracts from a letter dated before Sebastopol, Nov. 2, in which he says:—

We have no warm clothing. What would I not give now for my buffalo robe or even a sensible blanket! Never mind—cheer, boys, cheer! If we return how heartily we shall enjoy our life, whatever it may be, after this! As for the siege, we fire at their batteries and they fire at ours, if anything, a little faster. We stand a chance of being shot every day, and lead the most miserable life possible. Every day we are told that in three or four more days we are to storm the place, but now I never believe a word I hear. I suppose people in England are disappointed that we have not taken it yet, but if you saw the guns that are day and night sending their messengers of death among us, you would not so much marvel, although I for one, and very many good soldiers in the army—our own general (Cathcart) among the number—think we should have carried the place by a *coup de main* the day we took up position. Great would have been the sacrifice of life, but I doubt much if we do not lose very far more when we do carry it, to say nothing of the thousands lost in the meantime. That we must eventually carry the place by assault no one for one moment doubts, and the enemy have had more than a month to prepare a fearful reception for us, and obtain reinforcements of thousands, which are now hovering round us. Depend upon it, if I survive I will write to you directly I have a chance; if I do not, my dearest brother, know for sure that I fell where I should—at the head of my company.

His prediction was but too literally fulfilled. A letter from a friend of Lieutenant Dowling, dated November 6, says:—

The regiment was ordered under arms, and marched off at 7 o'clock to the scene of action, three miles off. The last words poor William said to me as he went out of his tent to fall in with his regiment were, "Oh, no, my dear fellow, never mind, we shall be back in an hour or so." This was an answer to my question whether he would not take something to eat before he went.

You will see by the papers the day was a most fearful one. Your poor brother was killed while most gallantly leading and cheering on his company in a desperate charge. He was buried to-day within a few yards of General Cathcart and Goldie. His loss is most bitterly felt by every one in his regiment.

It must be some satisfaction to you, though a sad one, to know how nobly he died. Poor William! he can have suffered little, for it was found he had been shot through the head, and his death must have been almost instantaneous.

"The troops we had to contend with were (writes an officer of the 48th) partly reinforcements lately arrived. What atrocities they committed! They bayoneted our wounded whenever they came across them. Our men's feelings were aroused, and I doubt their giving any quarter in future. I saved a Russian's life by warding off a thrust made by one of the 67th as he lay on the ground wounded. I did not at the time know how the Russians had behaved to our wounded, or I perhaps should not have blamed the man. General Evans was not present at the commencement of the action; he had been ill and shaken by a fall from his horse. He is again gone on board ship. We hope he will soon rejoin us. Our tents were riddled by balls and shells. In the next tent to mine a shell pitched right into Dewar's portmanteau, burning inside."

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Our men came into action first just as they turned out of their tents, that is, without knapsacks, and in the grey coats and forage caps in which they were sleeping. Their fighting in this dress was particularly unfortunate, as the enemy were clad in precisely similar manner, so that in the fog the Russian troops could not be distinguished from ours at a little distance. This led to some fatal mistakes. In one or two instances parties of our men fired on their own comrades, and in others allowed Russians to pass unmolested, believing them to be English. The grey coats also led to the heavy loss of officers. They came into action in uniform, and among our grey coated soldiers were conspicuous marks for the enemy's bullets. Another misfortune was, that, owing to the continuous damp of the night and day previous to the attack, many of the percussion-caps missed fire, and the men were unable to discharge their muskets. The Russians have a very simple precaution in use which effectually obviates the effect of damp upon their fire-arms, in a hammer-guard of leather which fits closely over the nipple.

The Turks were under arms, but were not brought forward. They are now employed in throwing up entrenchments to prevent the position from being again endangered.

General Strangways, whose kindly face and venerable white hair were familiar to the whole army, is lamented and bewailed by everybody. In his lifetime people called him affectionately the "dear old general," and now that he has gone they recall with sorrow those virtues which had rendered him so universally beloved. He was struck in the leg by a round shot, and not (as reported) by a piece of shell. The leg was completely crushed and the poor old general expired under the shock. His last words were, "I die at least a soldier's death." His remains lie next to those of Sir G. Cathcart. Both were interred in coffins, and Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge, with the whole 4th division and the artillery, assisted, on the day after the battle, at the sad ceremony.

The Russian soldiers were "all as drunk as fiddlers," and fought like madmen. About 500 prisoners were taken—"all almost too drunk to stand upright." "In going over the field," writes one, "I found many bottles which had contained spirits, and I was informed by the escort in charge of prisoners that they all smelt strongly of raki. There is no doubt that the Russian army was primed with drink for the attack; most of our men went into battle without their breakfasts." Every appeal to the Russians' fanaticism and the passions, seems to have been made by their leaders. The churches of Sebastopol were observed to be lighted, and

their bells to be tolling as for a solemn service. Their whole bearing was that of an army under the influence of religious and sensual frenzy. Their continued and loud shouting, and the impetuosity of their attack, render it probable that they were under the influence of some artificial stimulus. In the canteens of many of the killed was found a mixture of raki and water.

Cathcart who was only a few paces in front of Lord Raglan, was shot through the heart, and fell from his horse a dead man. Colonel Seymour, who was with him, instantly dismounted, and was endeavouring to raise the body, when he himself received a ball which fractured his leg. He fell to the ground beside his general, and a Russian officer and five or six men running in bayoneted him, and cut him to pieces as he lay helpless. General Cathcart's corpse was also bayoneted in five or six places.

Lord Raglan and staff were in the front of the troops, and in the very thickest of the fire. So hot was the cannonade and musketry round his lordship that no one can understand how he escaped uninjured. An 8-inch shell came roaring and hissing along the ground, passed right between the legs of Lord Raglan's horse, and exploded behind him and the staff. They were covered for the moment with dust and smoke, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

The Duke of Cambridge had a very narrow escape. A bullet passed through the sleeve of his regimental coat, and his horse was shot in the leg.

The correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* had a most narrow escape. Two round shot passed through his tent, and before he could leave it they were followed by a large shell which burst inside the tent, within two feet of where he was standing. The tent was literally torn to ribbons by the explosion, yet strange to say the representative of our pictorial contemporary was unhurt.

An officer of the Guards was being carried away as prisoner by a corporal and two soldiers. He seized an opportunity of drawing his revolver, with which he shot dead two of his captors, and succeeded in bringing the third into camp as a prisoner.

The Coldstream Guards fought literally to the death. They went into action with 16 officers and about 400 men, and out of this small number had 8 officers killed, 5 wounded, and upwards of 200 rank and file killed and wounded. The Grenadiers and Fusiliers also performed prodigies. On the whole, the Brigade of Guards lost 13 officers killed, 15 wounded, and 580 rank and file, out of about 1,600 men engaged. The Coldstreams charged the enemy at the point of the bayonet eleven times. The three battalions of Guards now barely muster 1,000 effective men.

The Russian ships in the harbour had the barbarity to shell our men, although they were occupied in the generous task of carrying up their own people. A steamer at the head of the Bay of Sebastopol, continually threw shot and shell; they frequently, indeed, struck their own men; but their lives are considered as nothing by their officers when compared with the chance of annoying us.

Two hundred and eighty prisoners, not wounded or any grazed, fell into our hands. One among them is about the largest and most powerful man in the camp of the allies. He stands nearly six feet six inches, and is broad in proportion. He surrendered when pursued without attempting resistance.

The destructive effects of shell are very uncertain. "I have seen," says the correspondent of the *Herald*, "twenty shells fired at a regiment and burst close over them, and not a man been hurt; and two minutes after three which burst at the same distance killed and wounded almost an entire company. During the battle of Inkermann, I was standing near some French artillery, when a shell pitched in a tent within ten feet of where I was standing with two or three French officers. Not hearing its fuse we took it for a round shot, and had turned our backs, when suddenly it exploded with a concussion which almost knocked us down. Except the momentary shock of the report we suffered nothing, though a piece of the same shell killed a horse and a French artilleryman, who were fifty yards distant at the other side of me. There are many instances of the same kind occurred to others."

The greatest praise is due to the medical department of the army, whose attentions to the wounded were above every commendation. By eight in the evening the wounded were lying on comfortable beds of hay, and had their wounds dressed, and from all regiments of the army volunteers arrived in plenty to tend the suffering.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

The Russian account of the conflicts on the 5th is, as usual, only partially correct. Prince Menschikoff describes the troops as marching partly from Sebastopol and partly from the bridge of Inkermann, and names General Dannenberg as the commander. The account then continues:—

Our first attack upon the heights was very successful. The English fortifications were carried, and eleven of their guns spiked. Unfortunately, in this first movement the commanders of the troops of the Tenth Division, who attacked the intrenchments and the redoubts, were wounded. During this period the French forces arrived to the assistance of the English. The siege-artillery of the latter was placed in position on the field of battle; and it was not possible for our field artillery to contend against such an advantage. The superiority in number of the enemy's men armed with carbines occasioned a great loss of horses and men belonging to the artillery, and of officers of infantry. This circumstance did not allow of our finishing, without sacrificing the troops, the redoubts which we had begun to raise during the fight upon the points which the position of the enemy commanded even up to the town of Sebastopol.

The retreat was effected in good order upon Sebastopol and by the bridge of Inkermann, and the dismounted guns were brought back from the field of battle to the place.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nikolaievitch and Michael Nikolaievitch were in the midst of the terrible fire which

prevailed, and set an example of coolness and courage in the fight.

In this statement there are several errors. The guns taken were four; they were retaken, and not spiked. The "siege-artillery" of the English consisted in the ordinary batteries and two heavy guns brought up rather late in the day. The despatch also supplies an interesting fact, the immediate object of the attack—to enclose our right with redoubts. The Russians admit that one General, Soimonoff, was killed; and that four Generals were wounded, a Prince Menschikoff among them.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR TO GENERAL CANROBERT.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday says that the Emperor has just addressed the following letter to the General-in-Chief of the army of the East:—

Palace of St. Cloud, Nov. 14.

General,—Your report respecting the victory of Inkermann has excited deep emotion in my mind. Express, in my name, to the army my entire satisfaction with the courage it has displayed, with its energy in supporting fatigue and privations, and its warm cordiality towards our allies. Thank the generals, the officers, and the soldiers for their valiant conduct. Tell them that I warmly sympathize with their misfortunes and the cruel losses they have experienced, and that my constant solicitude shall be directed to the task of softening the bitterness of them. After the brilliant victory of the Alma, I had hoped for a moment that the routed army of the enemy would not so easily have repaired its losses, and that Sebastopol would soon have fallen under our attacks; but the obstinate defence of that town and the reinforcements received by the Russian army have for the moment arrested the course of our success. I approve of the resistance you made to the impatience of the troops who wished to make the assault under circumstances which would have entailed too considerable losses.

The English and French Governments direct their serious attention to their army in the East. Already steam-boats are traversing the seas with considerable reinforcements. This increase of assistance will double your forces, and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful diversion is about to be made in Bessarabia, and I receive the assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favourable to us. If Europe should have seen without alarm our eagles, so long banished, displayed with so much *éclat*, it is because it knows that we are only fighting for its independence. If France has resumed the position to which she is entitled, and if victory has again attended upon our flags, it is—I declare it with pride—to the patriotism and to the indomitable bravery of the army that I owe it.

I send General de Montebello, one of my aides-de-camp, to convey to the army the rewards which it has so well merited.

In the meantime, General, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Every man that can be possibly spared has been landed from the fleet. The steamers only are kept in a state of efficiency. The Generals are said to be opposed to another general attack by the fleet, excepting a diversion on the day of the assault by the screw liners and steamers; for the safety of the army, certain in the case of any reverse while we command the sea as at present, might be materially endangered by crippling the fleet.

A letter from the French camp, says:—"Recently, in a house to which some Cossacks had set fire, we found in a room, and on the point of being suffocated with the smoke, a child of about eighteen months' old, elegantly dressed, and having a gold cross suspended from its neck. The poor infant smiled upon our grenadiers, who removed it, and have adopted it until the family to whom it belongs shall be discovered. It is curious to see the grenadiers fondling the baby, and treating it with as much tenderness as it could receive from its mother."

It has been ordered that Assistant-Surgeons from each regiment shall attend in the trenches every night. A large number of scaling-ladders have been sent up from Balaklava to the camp.

The best arrangements (says the *Constitutionnel*) are being made by the French soldiers before Sebastopol to protect themselves from the cold. They have found means of disposing the tents in such a manner as to make them as comfortable as houses. For that purpose they build up walls of stone to a certain height, and make the tent the roof of the house; a chimney is established inside. Stone is abundant, and the men make ready masons.

The French executed speedy justice on a spy whom they found disguised as a Tartar *arabjee* within their lines. They shot him as soon as they had found out all they could from him.

Our people were completely imposed upon by a Russian in French uniform, who got into conversation with the officers, and learned all he could of them. Seeing that he at last excited suspicion by his accent, he strolled off to the lines, and got clean away.

The sentinel before the house of the Provost-Marshal in Balaklava was astonished to see a horse, with a sack of corn on its back, deliberately walking past him in the moonlight the other night. He went over to seize the animal, when the sack of corn suddenly became changed into a full-grown Cossack, who drove the spurs into his steed, and had vanished ere the sentry had recovered his speech.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Each division of the French army consists of four regiments of the line, of two battalions each (the third battalion in most cases remaining at the depot), and one regiment of Chasseurs—making in all an effective force of about 6,000 rank and file. The whole French army before Sebastopol is divided into two corps:—first, consisting of the three divisions of General Forey, Prince Napoleon Jerome, and General Levaillant, is more particularly engaged in the siege opera-

tions, and in the defence of the extreme left of the lines of the besiegers; and this corps may be estimated at 18,000 bayonets, not including the Artillery and Engineers. General Bosquet has a separate command, consisting of about 10,000 French and African troops, including the Zouaves and Spahis, and including also some 12,000 or 15,000 Turks, of whose exploits we have as yet heard nothing. This corps forms what is termed "the French Army of Observation," as it is intended to watch and protect the rear and flank of our position, by assisting the British forces when they are severely pressed—a duty which was performed by General Bosquet with consummate bravery and skill on the 5th of November, when the dashing and irresistible charge of the Zouaves gave the crowning blow to the defeat of the enemy. General Maurice, who commands the French cavalry, had about 1,400 horsemen under his orders, who are by this time augmented to 2,000; but, taking all the regular French forces into account, we believe that General Canrobert's army on the 1st of November did not much exceed 30,000 men. Our own forces, as is well known, were reduced at the same date to about half that number; and the allied army suffered a further loss of at least 4,000 men by the battle of Inkermann. If the reports of the reinforcements which had reached Prince Menschikoff are correct, he must have had at one moment about double the number of troops with which the allied armies were said to be conducting the siege. This extreme disparity of forces, however, was not of long continuance, and fortunately some of the reinforcements began to arrive to both armies immediately after the battle. The division of General Mayran, including the corps of occupation from Athens, passed the Bosphorus on or about the 6th; the last French detachments were summoned to the Crimea from Gallipoli or Varna; the City of London, the Prince, the Queen of the South, and several other steamers, with French and English troops, reached Constantinople, and proceeded to Balaklava. Two more French divisions, which must amount to 14,000 men, are embarking at Marseilles, and before the middle of December, if our computation be correct, there will be upwards of 60,000 French soldiers and 20,000 English within our lines.—*Times*.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a more favourable view of the strength of the allied army than the above article from the *Times*. He estimates the total force which has reached the Crimea up to the middle of this month at 111,415, from which he deducts 17,300 killed or disabled by battle, pestilence or sickness; leaving an effective force of..... 94,115

Since the 15th inst. the following steamers have sailed with British troops, stores, &c., viz.: Niagara, 1,000; Adelaide, 200; Tamar, 1,000; Europa, 1,000; Charity, 700; Robert Lowe, 650; Manila, Rajah, Brandon, stores, &c.; H.M.S. Hannibal, 1,200; Dauntless, 270; Royal Albert, 1,365..... 7,385

It is also reported that on the 7th instant the first class steamers Orinoco, Jason, Golden Fleece, Medway, and Colombo, left Balaklava with sick and wounded to return with fresh troops by the 15th proximo from Malta, Greece, Gallipoli, &c., say to the extent of..... 5,000

The splendid steamers Alps, Nubia, Candia, Thames, and Indiana, have just left for Toulon, where, with the Emeu and Napoleon, already there, they will take, say (arriving about 15th proximo)..... 15,000

121,900

Thus showing, at a rough glance, that the allied army, on or before the middle of next month, will be above 120,000 strong around Sebastopol and Balaklava. Add to these the strength of the allied fleets, and you will have little short of a combined force of 150,000 men; besides, further French reinforcements to the amount of 35,000 men will soon be on their way to some part of the Crimea or the Danube.

He estimates the effective strength of the Russians on the 15th inst., including the garrison, at 112,000. "The inaction of the Russians from the 5th to the 15th inst., proves either that their numbers have been exaggerated, or that they are in need of supplies of shot, shell, ammunition, and provisions. These must reach them *via* Perekop, but they will be obtained with the utmost difficulty, as the country for 100 miles southward is said to have become little better than a swamp (caused by the recent rains), as it always is in November and December. If these estimates are correct there is no reason to despair." The writer quotes a letter from a French officer, dated Nov. 3rd., in which he says that the effective force at that date was 65,000 men, exclusive of marines.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The *Times* of Saturday published in prominent type the following report from Constantinople, dated November 16th:—"On the 13th the Russians attacked the French lines, but were repulsed. The loss was great on both sides. The Russians have received further reinforcements. The Queen of the South has arrived, with 1,200 troops. A transport has been wrecked near San Stefano."

This report of another battle, published originally in the *Vienna Presse*, has received no confirmation.

Despatches from Prince Gortschakoff's headquarters of the 20th state, on the authority of an official communication from Sebastopol, that to the 14th nothing important had occurred there. The allies kept up the bombardment. The Russians admit that they lose 150 daily.

Prince Menschikoff, in a despatch dated Sebastopol, Nov. 15, states that the bombardment continued without doing any great damage. In a storm eight transports of the allies had been stranded, and two had foundered at sea.

Advices from Warsaw of the 26th announce that Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 19th, reports that there had been constant storms since the 14th, and that the allied fleets had suffered more than was at first supposed. The total number of vessels of war

and transports wrecked amounted to about 25, besides which some vessels of war were observed to have suffered severe damage. The siege works were suspended, and the bombardment, which had been gradually slackening, had almost entirely ceased on the 18th.

The *Journal de Constantinople* mentions the embarkation for the Crimea of 10,000 Turks, and the expected speedy departure of 40,000 more. Mahmoud Pasha, formerly Minister of Marine, has been exiled. On the 13th and 14th there had been a fearful storm at Constantinople. Three minarets of the mosque of the Sultan Achmet were blown down. Prince Napoleon was to return to Balaklava on the 17th of November. Twenty-two transports had passed the Dardanelles.

Between the 9th and 13th, Mayran's division and 2,340 more French troops left Constantinople for the Crimea. 10,000 Turks and 6,500 Egyptians had also taken their departure.

The *Moniteur* says:—"One of those terrible and unexpected storms which the present season sometimes brings forth, broke out in the Black Sea on the 14th of this month. The allied squadrons met the storm by opposing to it their intrepidity and devotion; some of the vessels received injuries easily repaired upon the spot; the *Henri IV.* and the steamer *Pluton* were forced upon the coast, but every person was saved. Several English and French merchant-vessels were driven on to the coast during the storm of the 14th, which, fortunately, did not prevail beyond the Black Sea, so that the numerous merchant-vessels and ships-of-war, as well as sailing-vessels as steamers, which are crossing the Mediterranean for the Archipelago with reinforcements and provisions for the army in the East, will finish their voyages under favourable circumstances, and attain their different destinations speedily."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Bucharest, Nov. 9, says:—"The greater portion of the Turkish troops hitherto stationed here are now under orders for the banks of the Pruth. The cavalry have already left, the infantry and artillery are on the point of starting, and the head-quarters of the army of the Danube are expected to follow in a few days." The initiative is said to have come from Paris. A letter of the 13th, however, says that the advance has been countermanded, and that for 12 hours snow had been falling. Vienna advices confirm this statement. It is said that Omar Pasha has received orders to suspend his projected operations against Bessarabia, and to send 20,000 men to Balaklava.

The reason of Omar Pasha's inactivity is explained by the *Times*:—"The Turkish army on the Danube, which literally saved the Ottoman empire from destruction by its gallant conduct last winter, has suffered, like everything else in that country, from the effects of Turkish misadministration. It required recruits, pay, stores, clothes, and provisions; but nothing, or next to nothing, has been sent to it." The report of two French divisions being sent to Bessarabia is, therefore, discredited.

Count Coronini has, it is said, received the most positive orders not to offer any impediment whether direct or indirect, to the movements of the Turks towards the frontiers of Bessarabia; but he has also been instructed to avoid any conflict with the Russians. Omar Pasha will have his head-quarters at Fokschani.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

The latest phase of German negotiation had been thus summed up:—"We are now informed that Austria and Prussia have agreed upon a joint line of policy, and that Bavaria and the minor States have transferred their support to the views Austria has hitherto professed. Negotiations have simultaneously been carried on at Vienna with the Western Powers, and, if any change has been effected in Germany within the last few days, it is certainly not in favour of Russia. The conditions agreed upon by the leading German States, and embodied in an additional article to the Treaty of April, are said to be the adoption of the Four Points, as preliminaries of peace by the Confederation; support of Austria, in case Russia does not assent to the Four Points; establishment of a military commission to call out the contingents of the federal army; and a scheme of military operations, in case of necessity. The proposition of Prussia to make the policy of Austria dependent on the consent of the Germanic Diet was rejected and withdrawn.

(Continued on page 992.)

M. Boudin, chief surgeon to the Hospital du Roule, has furnished the French Academy of Sciences with some interesting observations on the effects of the lightning stroke upon human beings. He mentioned two curious facts. The first was, that dead men, struck by lightning, had been found in exactly the upright position they held, when killed; the second was, that other bodies bore upon them faint impressions of outward objects, probably somewhat resembling photographic shadows. Animals, however, are much more exposed to the influences of lightning than men, and suffer more by its destructive properties. More than once a single flash of lightning has destroyed an entire flock of sheep, and, according to M. Abbadie, flocks of 2,000 in Ethiopia. The fires occasioned by lightning have amounted to eight in one week in the departments of La Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges. The little kingdom of Wurtemberg suffered by 117 fires in nine years, so caused. Before the application of lightning conductors, English ships experienced losses annually by the electric fluid estimated at from £1,000 to £1,400; but since their application such losses are no longer heard of, although some pretend to deny the efficacy of the lightning rod.

Postscript.

THE CRIMEA.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following intelligence of the 13th from the Crimea:—"The enemy, defeated at Inkermann, and having sustained losses even more considerable than were reported in General Canrobert's former account, has not interfered with the siege operations, which are continuously carried on. The weather has become unfavourable; but the troops are in good health, and their spirit is admirable. Reinforcements are arriving. A large number from France and Africa have already joined General Canrobert. 1,800 men of Mayran's *avant-garde* landed in the Crimea on the 13th."

In a second despatch, also in the *Moniteur*, it is said that the Russian loss on the 5th must have reached 15,000 men in killed and wounded. The Allies had buried 5,900 Russians left dead on the field. English and Turkish reinforcements had arrived on the 8th to the number of several thousand men. The *Moniteur* points out that this intelligence confirms the accuracy of Lord Raglan's estimate of the enemy's loss, and adds that from another source it has learnt with certainty that there were 70,000 Russians engaged against the allies on the 5th.

An English gentleman at Balaklava states, that "the army was in want of ammunition, that in consequence of this want, powder was very sparingly allowed to the men, and farther that our artillery could only fire ten rounds during the day, and none during the night, all for want of powder." A deficiency of powder would not be without precedent in this siege.

The Sultan had paid a formal visit to Prince Napoleon at Constantinople. The Prince is still far from recovered though going on favourably.

REINFORCEMENTS.

According to a despatch from Toulon, the *Charlemagne*, *Sand*, and *Infernal* had arrived in that port from the Crimea. Three large English steamers, the *Alps*, the *Thames*, and *Ripon*, had also arrived, and were preparing to take their departure with troops. Eight French frigates were also preparing to sail.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople writes under date Nov. 12:—"The state of our army is such that only large and instant reinforcements can prevent it from being entirely worn out and destroyed. Even with the considerable additions which have arrived within the last few days, the infantry force falls short of 16,000 bayonets, and the men are so harassed with working and watching day and night that they are no longer fit for the arduous duties of a winter campaign. The Brigade of Guards, which marched out of London 3,000 strong, and excited the admiration of the Turkish capital a few months since, is now reduced to about 800 weak and wasted men, whom only the indomitable spirit of Englishmen strengthens for the toil to which they are exposed. Miss Nightingale and her nurses are going on wonderfully well, and the benevolent subscription raised by the British public is being applied with the best effect. Orders have been received by the Commissariat to make contracts for wood to build huts for the British troops during the winter. In this our allies have been beforehand us, having chartered vessels a fortnight ago, and bought up all the timber which was to be had in the place."

Under date Nov. 13, the same writer says:—"Nearly 13,000 men have been added to the allied army within 10 days. The French receive 400 or 500 men by every mail-steamer, and their total addition to their forces during the present month cannot be short of 10,000 men. The British have received the 46th and 62nd Regiments, which with draughts from various depots, make a total of 2,800 men. The Queen of the South is expected daily with 1,200 more, including about 200 of the Guards. But if the campaign is to last through the winter, a supply like this must not be occasional, but constant."

The regiments now in garrison in the Mediterranean and available for the Crimea are the 13th, at Gibraltar; 31st, at Corfu; 48th, at Corfu; 92d, at Gibraltar. To these in a few days will be added the 54th and 66th to Gibraltar, the 72d and 91st to Malta, the 82d and another regiment to Corfu—probably the 56, now daily expected at Dublin, from Bermuda. The regiments remaining at home will then be the 51st Light Infantry now at Manchester; the 80th, at Fort George; and the 94th, at Obathau. The 22d, 25th, 96th, and 98th Regiments have been removed from the Indian establishment, and will arrive home early in 1855.

One of the principal tanners in Lyons is buying up all the sheepskins he can find, in order to fulfil a contract with government to furnish 80,000 for the clothing of General Canrobert's army.

An order has been given by the English Government for 40,000 sheepskin coats. They have also purchased 18,000 buffalo robes from the Hudson's Bay Company for the use of the army in the Crimea.

Most of the wooden houses or barrack-huts, ordered a fortnight ago for the accommodation of our army in the Crimea, have been completed, and await the arrival of the transports for conveyance to their destination.

Some of the principal shipowners and master mariners of South Wales have, at a preliminary meeting, resolved to raise, at their own expense, 1,000 seamen for Her Majesty's naval service, provided the Government will fit out a 120-gun ship, and call it the "South Welshman," for those men to man it and fight the Russians.

PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

An officer on board the fleet writes as follows under date Nov. 8:—"All the steam squadron are off for Odessa, to have a turn with our friend there, as they have fortified that very strongly; but what an idea, when we could have taken it with little loss. We have given them time to get nearly 100 guns more mounted. I must now conclude, as the mail starts at once. In my next, if spared, I shall tell you all about our taking Odessa."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Vienna telegraphic statement that Omar Pasha has received orders from Constantinople to suspend operations against Bessarabia is denounced by the *Constitutionnel* as "completely untrue." It is nevertheless repeated from Vienna and also from Berlin. After the announcement made in the letter of the French Emperor, such an order, if given, could only be regarded as a temporary measure, and one which, supposing that the French troops from Marseilles were to be waited for before the invasion of Bessarabia, would hardly delay operations in that quarter against the enemy.

Omar Pasha is said to have placed the whole line of the Danube in a state of defence; and the fortifications of Silistria, Giurgova, and Rasseva have been completed on the plans of Colonel Dion. The Ottoman reserve is coming from Shumla to occupy the places of the Danube, and is replaced by recruits.

It is reported that the command of the French troops to be sent to Bessarabia has been conferred on Baryguy d'Hilliers.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers have arrived in Liverpool, by the screw-steamer *Baalbec*:—Lieut. Col. W. Smith, 95th Regiment, wounded severely; Major Lindsay, 68th Regiment, wounded severely; Captain Orsagh, 41st Regiment, ill; Captain Falkham, 80th Regiment, wounded severely; Captain Fitzgerald, 33rd Regiment, wounded severely; Lieut. Phillips, Royal Artillery, ill; Lieut. Knight, 17th Lancers, ill; Lieutenant Light, 68th Regiment, ill; Assistant-Surgeon Elkins, 4th Regiment, ill; Lieut. Perce, 7th Regiment, wounded severely; and Lieut. Braybrooke, 95th Regiment, wounded severely.

Left at Malta—Col. Laurence, 17th Lancers, ill; Capt. Wetherhed, 95th Regiment, ill; Capt. Fitzgerald, 7th Regiment, wounded severely; Lieut. Lane, 50th Regiment, wounded; Lieut. Unett, 19th Regiment, ill; Lieut. Percell, 18th Light Dragoons, wounded; and Lieut. Phillips, 47th Regiment, wounded severely.

Left at Smyrna—Assistant Commissary-General Strickland, ill; and five officers' servants, ill and wounded.

Left at Gibraltar—Lieut. Bazalgette, 95th Regiment, wounded severely.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The intelligence and letters by the last overland mail arrived yesterday.

The news from India is unimportant.

Hong Kong advices came down to Oct. 11. At Canton matters remain much the same as previously reported. The Mandarin forces still held the city, but act only on the defensive. The rebels are apparently getting tired of starving the city into a capitulation, or there is disorganisation amongst their bands.

At Shanghai the insurgents still hold the place, but they are falling off in numbers and energy, without receiving any reinforcements, so that it is probable they will endeavour to make terms with the Imperialists.

We gather from the *Pekin Gazette* of the 28th of August that the Imperial cause was progressing favourably. They furnish accounts of various successes, and a great victory over the rebel fleet by the Lieutenant-Governor of Hooquam.

It was generally understood that the French, English, and American Plenipotentiaries would start for the Peking about the 5th instant, in spite of the north-east monsoon, and the most urgent entreaties of the high Imperial authorities: the latter of course was to be expected.

We copied into our last number a paragraph from a contemporary stating that the commission of inquiry into the conduct and proceedings of Sir James Brooke, had terminated in consequence of the prosecutors not having appeared. This statement, we are glad to find, is totally unfounded. The Commissioners continue to sit daily for the examination of witnesses. Sir James has refused to attend before the commissioners, and his absence will doubtless greatly abridge their labours.

There is a vacancy for the county of Limerick in consequence of the death of Mr. Wyndham Gould.

It is with great satisfaction we learn that measures are at length in progress for carrying the electric telegraph from Bucharest or Hermanstadt to Varna.—*Times*.

Amongst the passengers by the Peninsular by the Iberia, which left Southampton on Monday, were Mr. Oliveira, M.P., and Mrs. Oliveira. It is understood that the hon. member is about to visit all the various wine districts in the Mediterranean, as he has recently done those of France, to ascertain the effect of the grape disease, the stocks of wines, capability of increased produce, and other questions involved in the proposition of a reduced duty, which Mr. Oliveira is to bring forward on the re-assembling of Parliament.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Wednesday, Nov. 29th, 1854.

The Trade quiet to-day, but Monday's prices were fully maintained. Arrivals since Monday.—Wheat, English, 920 qrs.; Foreign, 4,000 qrs. Barley, English, 2,550 qrs.; Foreign, 3,170 qrs. Oats, English, 2,130 qrs.; Irish, 8,490 qrs.; Foreign, 7,720 qrs. Flour, English, 650; Foreign, 160 sacks, 300 barrels.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. Lewis," Buntingford. No person whose income is under £100 is liable to income-tax.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1854.

SUMMARY.

Just as the year's campaign may be said to be at an end, the British nation is awakening to a full sense of the responsibility involved in a war with the greatest military power of Europe. Anxiety has taken the place of interest. A great drama is being enacted in which we are now something more than spectators. The losses, the sacrifices, the calamities of war are coming full into view. Both the French and English Governments seem, at length, to have come to the conclusion that the preparations they made have been quite inadequate to the occasion. The calling together of Parliament on the 12th of December, at a time usually devoted to pacific thoughts and festive observances, betokens the gravity of the crisis. The immediate object of summoning the Legislature is to obtain authority to replace the regiments of the line in the Mediterranean by militia regiments at home. Another subject of Parliamentary deliberation will no doubt be the resources from which our present enormous expenditure is to be drawn. A ten per cent. income-tax, or a loan of from five to ten millions is pointed out as the alternative to meet present liabilities, quite irrespective of the future.

War is an inexhaustible drain upon our means. Our estimate of its cost can scarcely be too extravagant. A survey of the immediate demands upon our resources is enough to appal the stoutest heart. There is first the army in the Crimea (soon to be doubled in numbers) to be supported in comfort through a severe winter. Our contract for first class steamers alone is at the rate of £3,000,000 per annum, to say nothing of the usual transport service. The whole of our militia, one hundred regiments strong, is to be embodied. A great part of this force will no doubt enlist into the Line, probably doubling our effective strength for employment in the Crimea. How an army to operate in the Baltic next spring is to be raised remains to be seen. Austria is said to be on the point of concluding a treaty of alliance with the Western Powers, in which case "subsides" will again figure in our estimates. Turkish finances are already exhausted, and as a consequence, the army of Omar Pasha is destitute of clothing and almost all necessaries, is dwindling away and unable to take the field. Here is another burden likely to fall upon our shoulders. Ottoman troops are to be taken into British pay and governed by British officers, and it has already been resolved to organise a Turkish division of some 4,000 men. Such are only a few of the demands on the English Exchequer.

Our news from the seat of war is very incomplete, extending only to the 13th inst. A Russian despatch of the 18th, however, states that the bombardment of Sebastopol has almost entirely ceased. The statement is probably true. It is very likely the allies have run short of ammunition, still more probable that the inclemency of the weather has suspended further proceedings. The immense reinforcements that are being sent out to the Crimea will probably arrive too late to share in any immediate operations. The Czar, notwithstanding his defeats, has gained his object. Sebastopol is safe till the spring—his Baltic fortresses probably secure till 1856, and he can triumph in the reflection that in consequence of his superior resources and our neglect, his foes to the number of some 100,000 will be obliged to endure the inclemency of a Crimean winter on the heights above Sebastopol, while he has a further respite to reorganise his army and concentrate his vast military resources. Practically the Emperor of Russia may be said to have been victor in the campaign now closing. At all events, the French, English, and Turks combined have thus far failed to wrest Sebastopol from his grasp.

This is just the time when we might expect to hear that German diplomacy is busy. Such is the case. Prussia now to some extent falls in with the views of Austria. The Czar has offered to treat on the basis of the "four points"—and Prussia consents that they shall be embodied in the new treaty

with her rival. The Czar has explicitly declared that he has no intention to assail Austria in the Principalities—and Prussia does not object to make such an attack a *casus belli*. So with the Vienna cabinet. Having succeeded in paralyzing the Turks in the Principalities throughout the summer and autumn, and enabled the Czar to withdraw a considerable portion of his army from Bessarabia to the Crimea, the Austrian Government now give orders to their military authorities to offer no impediment to Omar Pasha in any operations he may contemplate against the enemy, well knowing that his once effective army is almost disorganized, and incapable of any effective movement. Yet we are told that Austria still talks about joining the allies in a treaty of alliance defensive and offensive!

With the conviction of the failure of the campaign, so far as the object of the allies is concerned, in spite of the heroism of their troops, the fearful sacrifices incurred, and the signal victories gained, the recent detailed intelligence from the seat of war becomes a matter of secondary importance. Sad, indeed, is it to reflect that the positive results of the victory of Inkermann, which cost us only about 1,000 in killed and wounded less than the decisive action of Waterloo, are so limited. If, indeed, the operations against Sebastopol must be now suspended, the reinforcements we are now sending out may prove a positive source of embarrassment. The Emperor Napoleon, indeed, tells his commander-in-chief that "a powerful diversion is about to be made in Bessarabia," but it is difficult to understand how any thing can be undertaken against that Russian province during the severity of winter and with the necessity of first reducing a first-class fortress, like Ismail.

A meeting at St. Martin's Hall will, this evening, at once commemorate the commencement of Poland's last struggle, and pronounce for Poland's restoration. With Sir Joshua Walsley in the chair, English Radicalism will be well represented, and with M. Kossuth on the platform, the aspirations and claims of the Continental peoples will find most eloquent expression. The military movements to which we have adverted above, and the daily menaces of the *Times*, should be no less instructive to England than to Austria. That England make war for Poland's sake, was never demanded by Poland's warmest friend—to continue the war from that motive, will not, we expect, be urged—but that it be conducted and concluded as though Poland were not, is felt by the English nation to be an immense military blunder, entailed by a Conservative Governmental policy.

With eight recent Parliamentary seats, the British public cannot complain that the opportunity is wanting for the pronouncement of this feeling; yet we do not find that even in Marylebone, an individuality of opinion on our foreign relations is mentioned among the qualifications of a representative. The knot of gentlemen who undertook to invite into Lord Dudley Stuart's vacated seat Sir Hamilton Seymour, seem to have done so from the vague conception that our ex-Ambassador to St. Petersburg must have a peculiar aversion to the Czar, and a special faculty of advising on the war. Another knot of gentlemen present, very rightly, as a test of qualification, belief in the ballot and household suffrage—but omit to ask a pledge of hostility to secret diplomacy and dishonouring alliances. In the amusingly varied catalogue of gentlemen "mentioned" as candidates, we find but two names—those of Mr. Grote and General Thompson—to whom Marylebone should for a moment listen. The representation of a premier constituency should not be hawked about like a city aldermanship. And if only to terminate the embarrassment of cliques, we suggest that the *people*—the electors and non-electors of the borough—be consulted.

The Committee of the Public School Association have wisely resolved to reserve any costly advocacy of secular education till the public ear is relieved from the din of war and the strain of anxious expectancy. But all Manchester men have not that self-denial. Canon Stowell cannot permit even the crisis of a conflict in which a Protestant and Catholic nation are united to succour Mahomedans, to suspend agitation for the recovery of Protestant ascendancy, in a country where even the agitation of such a question means the inflammation of fiercest passion. And if Manchester be thus inebriate, shall Dublin be expected to keep sober? "Perish the thought"—Dr. Tresham Gregg would say, and accordingly re-opens the Rotunda for the season, by commissioning Mr. Disraeli to put to the torture the ministers who entailed disasters upon our expedition by supplying Catholic soldiers with Catholic clergy and nurses. Of course Mr. Disraeli will attempt nothing so intensely self-damaging—but that such things can be said in his name—that he can be mentioned as the tool of fanatics whom he only means to make his tools,—is a proof that he has already cut his fingers.

From Denmark, we hear of signs of royal yielding to the storm which in a little while might have left nothing to yield. The careful courtesy

of the popular leaders to the king, has proved as polite as it was decorous. The probable substitution for Oersted's ministers of one formed by the Liberal School, is the shape which these good signs have taken.—True to his antecedents, Espartero has laid down his Dictatorship—but whether with safety to his fame, as well as with fidelity to his professions, the result to Spain must prove. It is said that in the new Ministry, his name does not appear—and whether this opinion arises from his shrinking from the weight of power, from the ungrateful indifference of the Queen, or from the intrigues of political opponents, it is equally ominous of evil. While her so lately re-purchased liberties are unsecured by all constitutional guarantees, and the ambition of a far superior power would dog her into quarrel, Spain cannot afford to lose from her cabinet the one man who can tame her domestic factions, and who commands the respect of the world.

THE SAD ALTERNATIVE.

FOREMOST amongst the reasons which led us to deprecate the policy which has culminated in the present war, was the certainty of its putting to a doubtful arbitrament many of the best earthly interests and hopes of European peoples. There are some questions which it is the part of wisdom to leave for time and the laws of Providential government to solve—questions of such awful magnitude, such numerous bearings, such incalculable issues, that nothing but the most imperious necessity should prevail upon thoughtful and sober men to stir them—questions, however, which once mooted demand settlement at almost any price. Her Majesty's government, by allowing themselves to be dragged into a war with Russia, appear to us to have brought up some such question to the surface of public affairs—and deal with it as we may, and decide it as we will, terrible are the sacrifices to which this country must submit, in consequence of their folly.

Two principles of national life have been at work in Europe ever since the first French Revolution, incessantly struggling with each other for supremacy with varying success. The one has developed itself in a gradual transference of political power from the few to the many—in a relaxation of restrictive laws—in legal guarantees for personal liberty—in diffusing education and securing the ascendancy of mind over matter, and reason over will—in giving freedom to conscience, and recognising its prerogatives within the religious sphere—in exalting man in his capacity of manhood, and conceding to him such rights for the pursuit of his own well-being, as are found to be consistent with the maintenance of justice to others, and order in the State. The other principle tends to the centralisation of authority, law, and power, in as few hands, as possible, and, indeed, where practicable, in those of a single chief. Its actual developments have been the subjection of all individual rights to the sovereignty of an arbitrary will—the imposition of humiliating restraints upon the mind—the undermining of self-reliance and independence—the checking of wholesome moral growths—the denial of rights to the conscience—in a word, the merging of all individual dignity, freedom, responsibility and glory in a one common mass of human powers and passions, and using that mass for the aggrandisement of this or that Imperial or Royal house. The first principle carried out to its legitimate issue would be the government of a nation by moral influences—the last would be, the enslavement of a people by organised coercion.

It was of the utmost importance that these two principles should be allowed to settle the problem of their respective strength in Europe without stirring the question as to which of them could command the larger amount of physical power. Supposing Great Britain to represent human progress, and Russia, centralised despotism, it was certainly the policy of the former to avoid a struggle the issue of which must in one way or the other determine which of the two systems had at its disposal the best organisation of brute force. The question was one of a character which, unless decided by a sort of spontaneous evidence arising out of the nature of things, it were much better should remain in uncertainty. It was a secret which the interests of civilisation and progress required to be left under an impenetrable mist of doubt, rather than prematurely searched after by pressing forward within the veil. Because until the thing should declare itself, or, at least, challenge immediate decision, the higher principle of national life must peril its own existence by any failure in this trial of physical force, and because in order to succeed, it must expend of its own vital energy, more than it can possibly gain by that success.

There was a moment in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations last year, when, as we think, war with Russia might have been honourably avoided. That moment was when at Olmutz the Emperor Nicholas informed the Earl of Westmoreland that he would accept the Vienna note, with any explanations of its intended meaning appended to it,

which the four powers might think fit to make. No doubt this conclusion of the diplomatic *embroglio* would have been unpopular—perhaps it would have left Turkey still as subject to Russian intrigues, and open to Russian incursion, as ever—but at least it would have bid fair to keep the peace of Europe for a dozen or even a score years more, and it is impossible to say what modification may not have passed upon the whole question during that period. But it was certain that an appeal to arms must in a short time leave Turkish matters to fall into their original insignificance—and that thenceforth, the question to be decided would be, whether the progressive or the despotic system of rule in Europe could bring into the field the greatest force. Such a question, we repeat, ought never to have been tested, save by some irresistible necessity—because, whatever the issue, the cause of progress will lose to a far greater extent than that of despotism.

The trial of organized physical strength between the two systems of political life must issue in one or other of the following results:—It may terminate in establishing the superiority of constitutional government, and advanced civilisation, in might as well as right—or in demonstrating its present inferiority in might—or in exhausting both parties and leaving the question still undecided.

The first contingency is obviously the most favourable one for civilisation which we can take. We will suppose the Western Powers to be triumphant. We will imagine Russia to sue for peace—her *prestige* gone, her military power broken, her recent territorial acquisitions torn from her grasp, and her dream of universal conquest rudely dispelled. Do we deny that humanity would have reason to rejoice in this result? By no means. The power of Russia, magnified, perhaps, in the estimation of all other powers, by the mystery which enwrapped it, has been a sort of guardian demon to every despotic throne in Europe. It is possible, it seems probable, that, on the humiliation of that power, Poland might once more rise to national independence, as from the sleep of the grave—Hungary might recover her lost liberty—Italy might lift up her head and smile—Germany might assert her right of self-government, and rid herself of the selfish dynasties which strangle her best energies. Constitutionalism all over the continent might breathe more freely, and a better era be in store for several peoples at present hopelessly down-trodden. And this possibility, we have no doubt, has lured our people, although not our Government, into the disastrous conflict. But what have we to pay for this contingency which, after all, unforeseen events may frustrate? The effectual humiliation of Russia, it is now evident, cannot be brought about in a trice, or by a *coup-de-main*. It would take, perhaps, several campaigns to render her harmless for the future. What that implies the short campaign in the Crimea may help us to conjecture. An immense annual drain of youthful blood—a proportionate diversion of energy from productive to destructive employment—gloom and distress in our seats of manufacturing industry—a general neglect of the arts of peace—a check upon every movement for the elevation of the people, political, intellectual, and social—an intolerable addition to our public burdens—a consequent flight, by emigration, of vast numbers who will see before them in the old country no prospect but ruin—heavier rates and taxes upon those that remain—inability to sustain commercial competition with rivals who are not crushed down under public incumbrances—and an ultimate, if not a rapid, decline from the high position we occupy among the nations—does any man mean to affirm that it will be worth our while to have paid such a price as this for the contingency above alluded to? Will the cause of civilisation have anything upon which to challenge congratulation on this, the more favourable issue of affairs? We trow not.

But it is not impossible that the Western Powers may be worsted in the encounter. The journals, indeed, tell us almost daily that it cannot be, it must not be, it shall not be. Well, it is easy to write these decisive words, but they do not alter the actual state of things one jot. Sebastopol was to have been carried long since, if journalism might but have been trusted; but it still remains in Russian hands, and the army that invaded it is itself hemmed in by a superior force both of men and *matériel*. The chances of success are not all on the side of the Allies. Who can tell whether our reinforcements will all have arrived in time? Who can foresee what effect storms in the Black Sea might have in cutting off the Allied armies from their resources? Who can calculate what may be the effect of a severe winter in those high grounds? Who can presume to insure the combined forces in the Crimea against some terrible disaster? Things have not turned out as yet in accordance with our expectations. May they not even go worse than they have done? And if we should not succeed in the Crimea, are we certain of prospering in the Baltic? We have not done much in that sea hitherto. Suppose that next

year we should try more, and fail. Unsuccessful in both quarters, might not the German Powers turn round upon us? No! it is not impossible that in this appeal to physical force, the issue may be against us? It may not be very likely; but it cannot be left out of the category of things that may happen. But if it should, what will be the consolation of those who were open-mouthed for war? Will civilisation and progress have gained anything from having taught despotism its superior physical strength? Will not the blow we have aimed at Russia recoil upon ourselves? We say nothing of an invasion; that is not in our thoughts. But we may be sure that if we do not overcome in this contest, our political progress must thenceforth be very much as Russia pleases. The measures of our statesmen will be modified to suit Russian notions, and European peoples will be compelled to bow to Russian supremacy.

This is, indeed, the cruellest aspect of the sad alternative to which the decision of Her Majesty's government has exposed us. When it came to measuring swords between freedom and despotism, the immediate occasion of the quarrel sunk into a triviality, and it became an object of immense importance to Europe and to Great Britain, that despotism should not be declared the stranger. This kind of contest ought never to have been; but since it has been entered upon, it is fraught with incalculable issues. We could well have afforded to leave Russia might untried, however boastful; but can we afford to let it prove its supremacy? We were charged last week with pleading excuses for the government. On the contrary, we deem the weakness of the government in suffering itself to be goaded into this war both a blunder and a crime. We condemn their decision all the more severely, because it has mooted a question, which we dare not leave to be resolved against us, and which, if resolved in our favour, must cost freedom and progress more than they can possibly gain.

With these views, we cannot now say, what we would gladly have said before the war commenced—"Yield anything at stake rather than break the peace;" for the matter at stake now is not what it then was—is infinitely more momentous. We cannot immediately withdraw without manifest detriment to some of the highest interests of nations. But we see no reason why we should push this lamentable contest to extremities, by evermore enlarging our conditions of peace. On the contrary, we would regard almost any terms which Russia would take at our hands, as worth proposing on the first favourable opening. We strongly suspect that to humble Russia as popular passion desires, would require a protracted war with its train of untold miseries and sacrifices; and we are sure that it were wise to moderate our demands rather than admit of a possibility of establishing Russian supremacy in Europe. If, therefore, the Emperor of Russia should really be disposed to negotiate peace on the four bases laid down some time since by the Western Powers, we do earnestly hope that he may be met in a conciliatory spirit, and that our government will not be mad enough to prolong a trial of strength in which civilisation will suffer, whatever may prove its issue.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN, AND WHAT IT SUGGESTS.

SUNDAY, the 5th of November, 1854, is henceforth not less famous than Sunday the 18th of June, 1815. The events of the two days have points both of resemblance and of contrast. Inkermann does not add one more to "the Fifteen Decisive Battles" of which Professor Creasy has written;—it may even, unhappily, prove to have been but among the initiatory encounters of a struggle prolonged as that which terminated at Waterloo. Inkermann does not, like Waterloo, present the spectacle, exciting to the intellect as to the sensibilities, of two well-matched armies contending, under commanders of equal and unrivalled renown, for the possession of a field mutually chosen. And Inkermann,—which is a point of contrast supremely grateful,—displays the close alliance, the brotherhood in arms, the indissoluble partnership of the battle and the grave, of the two peoples who at Waterloo were such fatally equal antagonists. But it will strike the popular imagination and memory, through many generations, that on Nov. the 5th, as on that earlier Sunday, men woke from the watchful sleep of the camp to join, under mist and rain, in a conflict that soon reddened the earth with blood, and darkened the sky with unnatural, sulphureous clouds—that all through the holy hours of that day they maintained a mortal strife; neither side failing in those attributes which are to the soldier glory,—and the victory over courage, fortitude, and numbers, bringing to the victors a climax of renown.

If the lucid and nervous paragraphs of Lord Raglan's despatch do not convey to the eye of the reader a tolerable image of the scene and order of the battle, it must be because he has failed to avail himself of the pictorial and hydrographic aids which now abound; or to bear in mind, that the terms

right and left, front and rear, have a diverse meaning when applied to the battle from their meaning when applied to the siege. If we conceive of the English forces as encamped around the eastern part of Sebastopol, in a curved line, we must understand that the north-east end of that curve is their right, and that their rear is towards Balaklava, several miles distant. The attack coming from Inkermann, a mile or two north-east of our right, and the line being faced about to repel that attack, the right becomes the left, and *vice versa*. It was, then, on the right of the siege lines, but considerably apart from them, stood the unarmed redoubt which was five or six times taken and retaken in the course of the day. The hill on which it had been erected overlooked a road running from Inkermann across our camp-ground to Balaklava—but was itself overlooked by a height on the other side of the valley of the Tchernaya. So steep were these heights, that it seems to have been considered by Lord Raglan impossible for the Russians either to mount a battery on the one, or ascend to our redoubt on the other. Both these feats, however, were accomplished in the long night of November the 4th,—and the fifty or sixty men posted in the battery built for two guns, but in which the guns were not, and undefended by the trenches whose construction had been advised, found themselves, almost at the same moment, assailed by a fire from the opposite height, and surrounded, within a few yards, by a swarming host of the enemy. The surprise had been aided by a feigned attack upon Balaklava, and by a cannonade upon the trenches that seemed to prelude a sortie. The Second Division being the nearest in camp to the point assailed, were the first to move up to its support,—or rather, to turn out for the defence of the line thus threatened in flank and rear. Two regiments returned, with the remains of the picquet, to recover the redoubt—for some time held it—and when compelled to retire, assisted in the defence of a stone wall skirting the road along which the enemy were now forcing their way in tremendous numbers. The Guards then mounted to the redoubt, recaptured it, and, with the aid of artillery directed against the opposite battery, and by dint of wonderful prowess, kept it. By the same means, the advancing enemy was kept in check by men not a fifth so numerous, until the arrival of the French a little reduced the disparity of numbers, and decided the fate of the day, though hours of stubborn resistance had still to be overcome. When the French came up, in sufficient numbers to avail, it seems we had already lost several of our generals, and nearly all the officers and privates returned as killed. In a ravine on the north of the hill, and on an elevation in the road, skirted with brush-wood, Englishmen of every rank had fought and fallen like the heroes of an Iliad—fighting with sword and pistol, with clubbed musket and the pitiless bayonet—falling, pierced with such wounds as are rarely seen on the battle-fields of nations with whom war is a science.

The question must have arisen in many minds, as the accounts of this extraordinary engagement have been perused,—In what lies the superiority of the British soldier over the enemy whom he thus encountered and overcame?—not in a pitched battle, where the skill of a commander, or advantages of position, might avail to counteract odds so tremendous as five against one, but in encounters carried on hand to hand! Looked at quite independently of morality or sentiment, it is a curious question. Here are men courageous, obedient, agile,—men who will stand to be mowed down by shot and shell, climb a steep ascent, rush into a narrow breach, and retreat, when permitted, with unflinching steadiness,—yet are beaten by other men; not on the whole bigger, or better fed, nor always better armed, or more fully persuaded that they have a good cause. Why did the seven hundred Coldstreams, for instance, succeed in driving out of the redoubt the several thousands of Russians who had got there? or, why did the artillerymen left with the six unlimbered guns, fight for them as if the guns were their children? That English soldiers do show strength, valour, and general "conduct," in a degree to which soldiers of no other nations can pretend, is a fact of which it may not be right to be proud; but which the battle of Inkermann has certainly established beyond any former trial, and which must count for something in any argument of resources.

Another obvious reflection is, and a much less welcome one,—that despite this wonderful superiority, the allied army at Sebastopol is unequal to its task. There has been much glorification over the vastness of the expedition—nor was the glorying unreasonable. It was a vast expedition,—but we did not suppose it would find so vast a task. It had a double duty to perform,—to invest an almost impregnable fortress, and to fight an enemy in the field. It is true that these are ordinary conditions of warfare—but never were the fortress and the army so incomparably strong, in the number of men and guns, as is the case in the Crimea. Three brilliant victories have failed to destroy the one, and a month's incessant operations

to reduce the other. The highest qualities of private soldiery, and the highest resources of a besieging force, could not avail where a certain proportion of numbers was indispensable. Our generals had too few men—therefore they failed to conquer the enemy defeated at Alma, to close the entrance to Sebastopol—open alike to fugitives and to reinforcements,—or to follow up the repulses of Balaklava and of Inkermann by offensive operations. We are now but sending the supplies that should have been received when the siege commenced,—and now winter is upon us; perilling the communication of the army with the fleet, and threatening with increased sickness the toll-worn labourers in the trenches. Blame may attach to none—the Ministerial policy that has waited for allies that waited on events, may be as innocent of these hard conditions as the commanders who were too confident in their men to decline any work assigned to them. But that we have suffered frightful losses, and incurred the serious chance of worse,—simply because our preparations were inadequate,—the events of November the 5th, however flattering to our national pride, will only further convince the national judgment.

There is one other result involved in the Battle of Inkermann. Its display of Russian power in the Crimea, of English hardihood and French bravery, of the strength of Sebastopol, and of the inadequacy of our forces,—will promote above all other sentiments this, Success at any price! Little know they the English people who reckon upon facilitating the work of pacification by painting out, in colours that might move the timid to alarm and the compassionate to tears, the sufferings and perils of the Crimea expedition. We are a people easily disgusted with a war all mismanagement and disasters—but, if history be not misread, a war that flatters all our pride will not be hastily concluded because it also taxes the pocket and probes the affections. With every day's delay the spirit of the nation will mount higher, because from among these days, Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, cannot be blotted out. And with this characteristic national feeling, our own judgment concurs. We, too, say,—and that in the interest of peace,—Sebastopol must fall. Except this be accomplished, the spirit of the people will not suffer the entertainment of conditions, nor the character of our enemy make the observance of terms a hopeful possibility.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHESTER.

JOHN BRIGHT has lived to be burned in effigy,—and that in the city which he represents; in that populous city—the third city in the empire—for which he has been twice or thrice elected by splendid numbers. Burned in effigy,—because he dissents from the policy which has issued in war with Russia, and expresses that dissent with the courageous energy which made him the pride of Manchester and the admired of England when the domestic enemy, a bread monopoly, had to be fought to the death.

This must have been the work of Russians in Manchester—of men who were at least Russianized for the occasion. For is not the spirit manifested in the harmless ignominy essentially the spirit for which we have outlawed the Emperor Nicholas? Could we have got up a war but on the understanding that it was a war against the autocracy which, absorbing all the intellect and sentiment of all the Russias, threatened to impose itself on all Europe—to tread out Mahometanism by the hoofs of Cossacks, and carry the Greek ritual of Czar-worship over Germany on the point of Cossack lances? And in what differs the mob tyranny which visits political unpopularity with hints of personal ignominy, from the autocracy that employs the power of an Attila for the enthronement of a Greek patriarch?

It might not be in vain to address this consideration to the poor people who disgraced themselves by their loathsome method of disgracing John Bright—for the rudest mob, if not in beer, can be made to distinguish between patriotism and ruffianism. But with the gentlemen who smile on this sort of thing—with the Liberal and respectable journalists who record it without a word of censure—we should disdain to argue its atrocity. If a little reflection does not show them how false a method is this of promoting a patriotic spirit—how dangerous the precedent thus set—we must be content to utter a protest and warning;—a protest against the hateful intolerance thus expressed and engendered, and the warning that it may fall in turn to any one of us. It is not because we entirely agree with Mr. Bright that we speak thus. We differed from him—and were rebuked for the difference. We could almost wish our difference had been wider, that our assertion of his right to differ from us or from everybody, might be the more emphatic.

NEW ENGINES OF WAR.

This country, and our allies across the Channel, are now thoroughly committed to a great war. Already

we have found out that, in soldiers and in warlike resources, Russia has thus far been more than a match for the Western Powers. If the latter triumph it will rather be in consequence of the superior morale of their troops, their better organisation and commissariat arrangements, and especially their scientific appliances, than in their preponderance of physical force. In this respect the Czar is behind his more ingenious opponents; in fact, the terrible slaughter of the Russians at Inkermann is greatly attributable to the deadly results of the Minie rifle. The campaign of next year threatens to become a deadly scientific game. The new batteries being constructed for operations in the Baltic are more powerful than have ever yet been known, and are to carry those terrible Lancaster guns which have done so much execution under the walls of Sebastopol. The French are preparing immense quantities of projectiles which, on bursting, emit a stifling vapour pestiferous enough to poison a whole army. Mr. Nasmyth, the celebrated engineer, and inventor of the steam-hammer, proposes far more destructive agents. He contends that wrought-iron ordnance might be cast, of unheard-of power. By substituting wrought for cast iron, he says that the material of our ordnance would become six times stronger than that at present employed. He would make the contest with Russia one of pure engineering skill. The expense would be great, but the sacrifice of life small. He would have prodigious guns, capable of throwing shot and shell of two cwt. and three cwt. each from distances which would make our besiegers safe from the missiles of the enemy, and from which his strongest forts might be knocked to ruins. Mr. Nasmyth has submitted complete plans and designs for such great wrought-iron ordnance, with the same for appropriate Minie rifle shells and shot to the Government, who will perhaps be disposed to call in his aid, next spring, for the destruction of the Baltic fortresses.

Mr. Cobden long ago predicted that war would soon become a mere question of engineering skill and appliances. His prediction seems on the eve of accomplishment. When projectiles, so murderous and terrible in their effects, are brought into operation, even the Emperor of Russia will be disposed to pause ere he provokes the dire alternative of an appeal to arms.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 989.)

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Hamburg News*, states that the accounts of the battle of Inkermann had produced great gloom in the Russian capital, and led to an opinion that it would be impossible for Sebastopol to hold out long against the allied armies.

The Czar has adopted the somewhat extreme measure of organising and arming the crown peasants at the expense of the Imperial family. They are to form a separate regiment under the name of the "Imperial Family's Regiment of Sharpshooters." The ukase for that purpose, dated Gatchina, Oct. 23 (Nov. 6), addressed to the Privy Councillor, Count Perowsky, is as follows:—

Count Leo Alexejewitch! In the face of the imminent danger which threatens our beloved fatherland from the attacks of our enemies, our hearts find consolation in the zealous endeavours of every class of our subjects to contribute to the defence of the country.

For this sacred purpose we have permitted the crown peasants, at the express wish of our Imperial family, to form themselves into a regiment of sharpshooters as long as the war lasts.

The orthodox population of Russia has from time immemorial ever distinguished itself for its attachment to the true belief, its devotion to the Czar, and its patriotic defence of the empire. In calling on the crown peasants through you to enrol themselves for the sacred defence of the country from the unjustifiable attacks of our common enemies, we give them an opportunity of sustaining untarnished—like our other brave troops—the reputation of our arms and the courage of Russian soldiers.

In empowering you to execute this measure and to organise the regiment, we are sure of its being done in an effective manner, and remain your favourably inclined

NICHOLAS.

Letters from St. Petersburg make mention of the great privations to which the Russian army in the Crimea is exposed, and the writers seem to fear that things will end badly for Russia, although they talk of "the continual successes of her arms." Every possible means are employed to keep up the courage of the men. The Russian Generals expose themselves to the same danger as the youngest Lieutenants. The Czar alternately sends his "salutation" and his "blessing" to the army, which, however, he has ceased to call the "invincible" ever since it got so fearfully mauled by the Turks on the Danube.

THE BALTIC.

The only blockading, or rather observing, ships still cruising off the Russian coast are the steamers Imperieuse, Euryalus, Arrogant, Desperate, Cruiser, Archer, and Amphion.

Accounts from Riga of the 18th state that, though the water communication with the Gulf of Finland had been re-established, it was not likely to last long, on account of the severity of the weather, a crust of ice having already appeared in the bay. All through the summer there had been a powerful army of 30,000 men, quartered in the private houses of the city. The bulk of them have been marched to the south, leaving only about 6,000 as a garrison.

A vessel bound to Stockholm with rye, as well as several coasters, have been captured off the island of Dagoe by British cruisers, in consequence of which orders have been issued to extinguish the lights in the lighthouses all along the coast which had lately been rekindled. The fleet of Russian steamers which have been out on a cruise, and proceeded as far as Dagoe, have returned to Revel.

Advices from Hamburg of Nov. 24, state:—The Elbe as far as beyond Brunshausen, is covered with drift ice, and the navigation interrupted.

THE ATTACK UPON THE RUSSIAN FORT AT PETROPOLSK.

In the postscript of our last number we briefly mentioned that an Anglo-French fleet had made an attack upon the Russian settlement of Petropaulovski, on the Eastern shore of Kamtschatka. Detailed accounts received via San Francisco, have since been published. The attacking squadron, consisting of the President, 50, the Pique, 50, and the steamer Virago, 6, under Admiral Price; and the French ships La Forte, 60, Eurydice, 30, and Obligado 12, arrived in sight of land, from Honolulu, on the 28th August. After a reconnaissance by the Virago, it was resolved to attack the fort. The action was a continuous one. The place to be attacked was defended by forts on both sides of the entrance to the outer harbour, by two batteries on a sand-bank that nearly cut off the outer from the inner harbour, and by the Russian war-ships Aurora, 44, and Dwina, 20, ranged behind the sandbank. The fleet entered the bay on the 29th, and after a reconnaissance it was decided that an attack should be made on the 30th of August; the ships were cleared for action, and went into the harbour, and the bombardment had just commenced, when an incident of a most singular nature suspended the attack. Admiral Price, at the commencement of the action, is stated to have gone into his cabin and shot himself with a pistol through the heart, his mind having apparently given way under the responsibility of his position. Upon this occurrence, Captain Sir F. Nicolson, of the Pique, became the senior officer of the British ships there present, and the French Admiral Des Sointes assumed the command of the allied squadron. The cannonade was resumed on the 31st: men from the Virago spiked the guns of the left battery, while the fire of the ships silenced one of the batteries on the sandbank. Admiral Price was buried in Tarsenaki Bay. While here, some American whalers were picked up, and under the guidance of one of these, the 700 sailors and marines landed to make a dash upon the place, which the Americans said was easy of access. Unfortunately, a thick wood intervened; the men fell rapidly, from the fire of the unseen enemy; Captain Parker of the Marines, and M. Bourasset a French officer, were killed; and ultimately they fell back. After sustaining this unequal contest for some time, and losing four officers killed and twelve wounded, and upwards of thirty men killed and 120 wounded, the allies retreated; their retirement protected by an ambuscade of 100 men lodged in the ruins of the battery. The object of the attack was the destruction of the ships; and that failed; but the batteries were destroyed, and the two frigates damaged. Besides the loss of Captain Parker, there were the naval Lieutenants Howard, Palmer, and Morgan, and Bland, Robinson, mate, and Chichester, midshipman, and M'Cullum and Clements, first and second lieutenants of marines, wounded. Three French officers were killed and five wounded. On the 7th of September the squadron left the bay. The President took a large ship, the Sitka, laden with stores; and the Pique, seized a Russian schooner. The French division sailed to San Francisco; the English division sailed to Vancouver, carrying thither the Sitka for adjudication. It is stated that Petropaulovski would have been destroyed, but for the fact that the allies ran short of stores, and had no store ship attached. The death of Admiral Price leaves Captain Frederick of the Amphitrite commodore of the squadron.

REINFORCEMENTS.

A Council of Ministers, under the Presidency of the Emperor, was held at the Tuileries last Tuesday. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, noticing the fact, gives the current report of its proceedings—"I understand that the object of the Council was to consider the additional number of troops to be sent to the Crimea. The first intention of the Minister of War was to ask merely for 25,000 men; but it appears that he has altered his ideas, and that he has resolved on asking for 50,000. It is understood that the Emperor himself is fully determined not to allow the expedition to fail for want of troops. He fully agrees with the Minister of War that 50,000 at least are necessary; and no doubt is felt that this will be the number determined upon. It will be remembered that this large reinforcement is in addition to the four divisions recently despatched; so that it may safely be calculated that the French forces alone in the Crimea will soon amount to 70,000 men." Of the four divisions here alluded to, two have joined the army, and two more are on their way. They are to be commanded by the Generals Dulac and De Salles, and have recently formed the camp of the South. The division of Dulac has already embarked.

In the order of the day recently addressed by General Dulac to his troops, he says:—"Soldiers, we have only at present to follow the example of our brothers-in-arms in the East; to observe, like them, a severe discipline in a foreign country; to live in good intelligence with our allies; to know how to support with resignation fatigues and privations of all kinds; and in fine, at the moment of action, to display all the energy of which you are capable, and to be ready to die, if necessary, for France to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!'"

It has been reported that the French Government has determined, with the concurrence of

England, to send two divisions of the army into the Principalities to co-operate with Omar Pasha on the Pruth. This will constitute a force of 20,000 men.

The Grenadier battalion of Guards, 400 strong, detachments of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards, each 150 strong; the second battalion of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, 464 strong; and the second company of the Royal Sappers and Miners, numbering together about 1,300 men, embarked on Friday at Portsmouth, in the screw steamer Royal Albert, 181. The appearance of the Guards drew forth manifestations of sympathy surpassing even those displayed at the commencement of the war. The troops seemed in excellent spirits. Prince Albert, who is Colonel of the Grenadiers, arrived at Gosport about mid-day, by special train, and inspected the soldiers in the Dockyard before they embarked. They were then conveyed on board the man-of-war in steamers. Prince Albert followed in the Fairy, and inspected the ship. The Royal Albert sailed for the Black Sea on Saturday night, having on board a total of 2,000 souls.

Another considerable embarkation of troops took place on Saturday, on board the screw ship Robert Lowe, which had arrived at Spithead on Friday from Woolwich, having on board the thirteen large iron cylinders, each containing 1,000lbs. weight of gunpowder, to blow up the sunken ships at Sebastopol. This ship embarked about 650 men, formed of detachments of the 4th Regiment, 100 men; 28th Regiment, 150 men; Rifle Brigade, 100 men; 38th Regiment, 120 men; 44th Regiment, 150 men; with 6 officers and 13 sergeants. They also were received with much enthusiasm.

The royal mail steam-ship Niagara, Captain Neil Shannon, sailed on Saturday for Gibraltar with the 54th regiment, and a company of the 56th, with some of the Artillery Corps on board.

The Tamar left Southampton on Saturday with artillerymen for the Crimea, and the 66th Regiment for Gibraltar. The Nubia left Southampton on Saturday for Marseilles, to embark French troops for the Crimea. The ships which have gone from Southampton within the last ten days, will in about a fortnight's time have landed about 7,000 English and French troops at Balaklava. Some of these ships are more than half way on to the Crimea by this time.

A thousand huts will, it is expected, be despatched to the seat of war in the course of ten days, and each hut will be capable of lodging 25 men. A specimen of these huts has been erected in the Engineer-yard at Portsmouth. Its dimensions are, 28 feet long, 16 feet wide, 6 feet high at the sides, and 11 feet at the ridge. The sides, ends, and roof will be weather-boarded on substantial framework, and, in addition, a coat of asphalted felt will be laid on the roof.

The people of Dublin are about to raise a regiment of "Royal Irish Volunteer Rifles," 1,000 strong.

It is understood that the army authorities intend to add an assistant surgeon to every regiment serving or ordered on service in the Crimea.

The number of subaltern officers in our infantry regiments in the East is to be immediately increased. Each regiment will have two additional ensigns and one lieutenant.

At a vestry meeting of the extensive parish of Marylebone, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Stanford and seconded by Mr. Nicholay:—"That this vestry feel justified by the occasion to step out of the province of their immediate duties to express their sense of the paramount necessity of the most prompt and efficient aid being sent to our gallant army in the Crimea, and that this vestry are confident that no expense incurred for securing the safety and comfort of that army, or the successful termination of that campaign, will be grudged by the country, but will be cheerfully contributed." The resolution was carried unanimously in a vestry of nearly 100 members, at which gentlemen of all shades of politics were present, and it was further resolved to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Secretary of State to represent the feeling of the vestry.

It has been officially announced that the entire French Baltic squadron which it had been decided was to winter, part at Cherbourg and part at Brest, will be required to take out troops and munitions to the Crimea.

The following Militia regiments, it is understood, have already been selected for embodiment. The resolution of the authorities is, however, by no means final, and additions may any day be made to the number: Berkshire, Brecon, 2nd Cheshire, Cumberland, 1st Derby, 1st Devon, South Durham, West Essex, Glamorgan, Hertford, 2nd Lancashire, 3rd Lancashire, Leicester, East Middlesex, East Norfolk, Northumberland, 2nd Staffordshire, West Suffolk, Sussex (Infantry), 1st Warwick, North York, 1st West York. With the regiments already embodied these corps will give fifty militia regiments disposable for permanent duty. The total militia force of England and Wales is composed of one hundred regiments. About four hundred and fifty men of the 1st Somerset and South Devon Militia Regiments have enlisted in the Grenadier Guards, in a regiment of the line, and in the Royal Marines. A large number of men belonging to the Militia Regiments quartered in Portsmouth, have volunteered into regiments of the line and the Royal Marines. Out of the four militia regiments there, namely, the Hampshire, Wiltshire, Lancashire, and Middlesex, about 500 men have volunteered, which is a very large proportion. The Royal Marine Corps has received a very large share of these volunteers.

FRENCH SENTIMENT OF ENGLISH HEROISM.

It would be difficult (says the *Times Paris Correspondent*) to give a just idea of the admiration excited on all hands, and among all classes of the people of Paris, by the heroic conduct of the English at the battle of the fifth; and when lauding them, they in some measure seem to forget the gallantry of their own

soldiers in their enthusiastic praise of their allies. I say "among all classes," because one paltry and selfish faction [the Fusionists], which would, if it dared, express its affliction at the triumphs of the allied armies, is forced by shame to unwilling silence. It is but just to say that none are louder in their praise than the Republicans, and none more eager to do justice to the fine qualities of the British troops than those who were, until this noble fellowship of danger and of victory, believed to be animated only by animosity against us. The *Charivari* itself contributes to swell the general enthusiasm, and the British soldier, quite as often as the French, figures in the foreground as the leading personage in its daily sketches.

I was purchasing a cigar a day or two since in a shop on the Boulevards, when a cabman came in to buy tobacco. "Is it true," said he, addressing a Frenchman, "that 8,000 Englishmen kept the field against 45,000 Russians until Bosquet came up, and that in company with our soldiers they charged the enemy and killed 9,000?" "Yes." "Then, although I have always hated the English, and thought them false and perfidious, if an Englishman were now to fall into the Seine, I would jump after and try to save him, though I can't swim a stroke. Here are heroes; why the Old Guard could never have done more; and to think they are Englishmen, whom I have been hating all my life! But it is never too late to learn."

Several English officers, wounded at the Alma, lately passed through Paris, and ventured in undress uniform (they only clothes) into the Tuileries gardens. With shattered bodies and tarnished embroidery they looked as became men who had been fighting for their country. The people pressed round them in all directions, and gave most hearty signs of their sympathy, desiring to shake them by their undamaged hand, for most of them had one arm in a sling. "*Voilà des Anglais, des blessés de l'Alma*," was heard in all directions, mingled with words of good fellowship from the men, and of pity from the softer sex. One old man, more practical than the rest, judging from the condition of their uniforms and their honourable scars that they must want money, offered to supply them with anything they required, and was quite grieved that they had no occasion to avail themselves of his generosity.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A salute of 40 guns was fired in St. James's Park on Thursday in honour of the battle of Inkermann.

The armies in Asia were about to take up their winter quarters.

General Canrobert's wound is said to be a contusion of the arm, which would have been broken had the ball gone half-an-inch further.

It is said that M. Ivanhoff, former Secretary of the Russian Embassy, whose presence had been tolerated in Paris, has received orders to quit France. A similar order has been given to all the Russians, even the servants of that nation, still residing in this country.

In answer to an inquiry from the Marylebone Committee, Captain Webb, Assistant-Secretary to the Patriotic Fund, announces that the Royal Commission will relieve all widows and orphans of soldiers, whether the men "married with leave" or not.

"Why spare Odessa?" is the topic of frequent and prominent comment in the daily journals. It is contended, by numerous correspondents, that to spare that city, the granary and depot of the Russian army, is simply serving the cause of the enemy, and helping to protract the war.

The two waggons, each containing twelve miles of telegraphic wire covered with gutta serena, and the necessary arrangements for laying down the wires were on board the Prince, screw steam transport, ship, which carried out the 46th Regiment. The Prince arrived at Balaklava about the 9th inst.

A remarkable instance of vitality is recorded of the horse bestridden by Sir George Brown at Alma. No fewer than eleven bullets were extracted from the poor animal at Constantinople, whither he was sent for treatment. The horse afterwards rejoined his master, and is now perfectly well and fit for field duty.

Guildhall, as decorated for the dinner on Lord Mayor's Day, was used on Wednesday as a ball-room; the surplus monies collected to be in aid of the Patriotic Fund. It was remarked that the gay groups dancing and promenading were greatly out of keeping with the intelligence from the seat of war published in the *Gazette* a few hours before.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of Lord Raglan's order to Lord Lucan on the 25th ult:—

"Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to front, follow the enemy, and try to prevent their carrying away the guns. Troop of Horse Artillery may accompany. French cavalry is on the left. Immediate."

"R. AIREY."

The quarantine between the opposite shores of the Danube is to be abolished. The Austrian Government have ordered the engineers of the corps of occupation to clear away the rocks of that part of the Danube called the Iron Gates, in order to give to that dangerous passage the same depth of water as in the other part of the river, and thus will be removed one of the great difficulties which impeded German commerce on that important river.

When our troops first landed at Gallipoli, a complaint was made in the newspapers that the tools supplied to our Engineers and Sappers were bad and useless. It would appear that there was truth in the statement: for, in consequence of complaints from Lord Raglan, Major Ord of the Engineers, and some Sappers, have this week examined the field-equipments at the Tower, and reported on their state. It is expected that a large number of new tools will have to be made upon a plan about to be submitted.

The undermentioned clergymen having been recommended by the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel for the special duty of attending to the sick and wounded soldiers at the seat of war, have received their appointment:—The Rev. E. Owen, M.A., Rev. C. E. Hadow, B.A., Rev. E. Eade, M.A., Rev. E. G. Parker, M.A., Rev. R. Freeman, M.A., Rev. H. A. Taylor, M.A., Rev. L. J. Parsons, M.A., Rev. H. J. Freeth, LL.D., Rev. W. F. Hobson, B.A., Rev. W. Whyatt, M.A., Rev. D. Winham, M.A., and the Rev. G. H. Proctor, M.A. Seven of the number have already sailed, and the remaining five will embark in a few days for the scene of their arduous labours.

Many people are ignorant of the process of spiking a gun. It is thus explained by a military man:—"Spikes are about four inches long, and of the dimensions of a tobacco pipe; the head flat; a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft upon being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—no easy task, as they are made of the hardest steel, and being also somewhat loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making a drill bite as effectually as it should do. Its application is the work of a moment, a single tap on the flat head with the palm of the hand sufficing. This can be easily done, even if it is ever so dark."

"J. S. Lillie," an old soldier who accompanied the British army from its first landing in Portugal in 1808 to the conclusion of the war at Toulouse, in 1814, has in a letter to the *Times* said a word for the Turks who fled from the redoubts in front of Balaklava. The writer points to the fact that the redoubts were "imperfectly and hastily constructed;" that the Turks were without supports; that General Liprandi admits that they "maintained their post until 170 of them were killed;" and that they were overwhelmed by numbers, and expected no quarter from their inveterate foes. He calls in question the prudence of placing guns in advanced works so far from support, and describes it as an incomprehensible proceeding. Had English or French soldiers been in the redoubts they must either have run away or been made prisoners."

A return of the killed and wounded in the battles in which the British forces have been engaged has been published by a contemporary. It possesses considerable interest at this moment; and, for the purposes of comparison, we give the details relating to some of our principal triumphs:—

	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Storming of Seringapatam ..	8	62	16	247
Battle of Alexandria	12	233	66	1138
Attack on Monte Video	8	134	29	392
Siege of Copenhagen	4	38	6	139
Battle of Corunna	15	300	30	447
Battle of Talavera	27	643	171	3235
Battle of Barossa	7	195	55	985
Fuentes de Onora	9	139	52	820
Battle of Albuera	32	850	165	2567
Siege of Badajoz	58	700	241	2600
Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo	2	145	65	621
Battle of Salamanca	28	360	178	2536
Battle of Vittoria	22	479	167	2840
Siege of St. Sebastian	47	641	103	1442
Battle of Toulouse	16	269	134	1661
Battle of Quatre Bras	27	289	143	2014
Waterloo	120	1651	436	5456

Foreign and Colonial News.

DENMARK.

The following telegraphic message comes from Copenhagen, and is dated November 22—"A ministerial crisis has taken place. The King has been secretly favouring the address of the Diet. Scheel has arrived here from Pinneberg, for the purpose of forming a new cabinet." The immediate cause of this change, which has come over the King and swept the scales from his eyes (writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*), is the late tour his Majesty made in the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, in which the jealous eyes of the ministers, who accompanied him, were not able to prevent the loyal acclamations that everywhere resounded from reaching the royal ear, nor the respectful addresses, praying, in firm language, to tamper no longer with the constitution, but to make it a reality, from being perused by the royal eye. On passing through Pinneberg in the late "Royal Progress," Herr von Scheel had the honour of entertaining the King, and in proposing the health of the latter, made a speech containing such liberal opinions, and pleaded the interests of the country, the universal wishes of the people, and the well-being of the monarchy from the conscientious fulfilment of the stipulations contained in the constitution, with so much genuine honesty, good feeling, and impressive eloquence, that the ministers present could not be brought to believe the evidence of their senses, and stared at each other with looks of unmistakable horror and alarm.

SPAIN.

Espartero, in the name of his colleagues, announced to the Cortes on the 21st, that they were about to tender their resignations to the Queen. His reason for this step was, that her Majesty might be left the "full liberty of choosing her responsible advisers, conformably to Parliamentary usage." Espartero closed his brief announcement with the declaration that he had no kind of ambition, and that the only thing he desired was to live as a simple citizen in obedience to the laws. The Cortes applauded.

A rumour is current at Madrid that a new Ministry is formed, the members of which are MM. Gurrea, Gaminde, Allende, Salazar, Gomez, Oliver, Aguirre, and Mathen. This combination, however, seems to us very unlikely. All the names in this list belong to the extreme liberal monarchical party of which Allende Salazar may now be considered the head. But it seems

very improbable that Espartero, the only man who in the present state of public feeling really represents power, should be left out.

On the 19th the Queen of Spain held a grand reception on the occasion of her fête day; it was attended by more than 500 officers of the National Guard. Her Majesty in the evening gave a grand banquet. The Queen afterwards went to the theatre; the audience received her Majesty with marked respect, and frequently applauded her; she was also applauded by a crowd assembled at the doors outside.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The following telegraphic despatch, anticipating the contents of the overland mail, was received on Friday. "The latest advices are—from Sydney, September 26; Melbourne, September 25; Adelaide, September 28; Hongkong, October 11; Calcutta, October 20; Bombay, October 23. In India general tranquillity prevailed, and there was no prospect of its interruption. The harvests were good and the weather favourable. The Embassy from Ava had arrived at Rangoon.

"Canton was still besieged by the rebels; but some tea had arrived there. Foo-chow-foo and Ningpo were quiet. The pirates were doing much harm. Teas had fallen in price; but silks had advanced, and this year's supply of the latter was below the average. The British barque Thomas Chadwick had been wrecked.

"The commercial reports from Sydney and Melbourne are unsatisfactory. Both markets were overstocked with goods, and shippers have sustained severe losses. The gold-returns show that the produce of the mines keeps up to the average. More than 30,000 ounces had been received in Melbourne weekly during the month of August. At Port Phillip gold realised £3 18s., at New South Wales, £3 17s. per ounce."

AMERICA.

The papers express indignation at the treatment received by Mr. Soule. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says of the Soule affair, "You may expect to find the administration cavilling with regard to Mr. Soule's statement: already Mr. Pierce is alarmed at the idea of the French Baltic fleet arriving here, while Marcy growls out that if Soule is not instantly recalled he will resign." The *Washington Union* expresses the hope that the decree against Mr. Soule was issued under a misapprehension of facts, and that the Emperor will make prompt reparation.

There has been a run on several of the Washington banks; also at Cleveland. At Cincinnati, George Milne and Co. and the Union Bank had closed. The Elgin notes are in use again, and taken. The City Bank of Chicago had stopped payment; at New Orleans, Matthew Finlay and Co., private bankers, had suspended. Several other banks in various districts had suspended.

Domestic politics are in a curious state of complication. "The state election in Massachusetts (says the *Daily News* correspondent) has come off, resulting in the complete triumph of the Know-Nothings. They have swept every other party out of existence. To-day, also, the Grand Council of the Know-Nothings of the United States assembled at Cincinnati, for their annual meeting. It is the first they have ever had. Among other subjects that will occupy their deliberations, will be an expression of opinion in regard to the candidate for the presidency in the election which is to take place two years hence. That choice will probably be between Mr. Fillmore, the late president, who filled his place with so much dignity and acceptance to the nation, and General Houston, of Texas. Old party alliances are everywhere obliterated, old parties are annihilated, and the only issue of importance that is likely to enter into our elections for some time to come, is the one which has been raised by the Know-Nothings—hostility to foreign influence, foreign votes, and the Roman Catholic religion." Later intelligence states that the Know-Nothings of Cincinnati had decided on bringing forward Millard Fillmore, Samuel Houston, or Jacob Broom, for the presidency. As regards hostility to slavery, the recent elections have resulted precisely as was predicted. Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, do not send a single member favourable to the principles of the Nebraska Bill. Pennsylvania sends but three, New York two, New Jersey one, and Indiana one. In truth, the north may be said to be almost as united as the south upon the slavery question.

At Guaymas the Sonorians had insulted the French, and the Consul had requested the Admiral to send a frigate there.

Advices from Mexico to the 4th, report that a battle was fought at Campo de Guerra, in which the revolutionists were routed with the loss of 200 men. Santa Anna was convalescent.

From Havana we learn that two American schooners had been seized for landing arms at Baracoa. 600 negroes had been captured by the Government near the Isle of Pines. It was rumoured that a popular outbreak had occurred at Puerto Principal.

It was ascertained from Quebec that the Legislative Assembly intended to vote £100,000 for the relief of widows and orphans of British soldiers who fell in the late battles against Russia.

At Williamsburg demonstrations have been made against the Catholic and Irish population. A Catholic church was attacked and was saved from incendiarism only by the interference of the military. Muskets, dirks, and revolvers were in the hands of both parties in the mob, and two men were shot.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Marshal Radetzky, who is now in his eighty-ninth year, has had a violent attack of cholera at Verona, but is recovering.

The receipts from customs-duties in France for the first ten months of this year exceed those of the like period of 1853 by 4,405,681 francs.

The *Times* of Tuesday was stopped at the Paris post-

office on account of the allusions in the Paris correspondence to the departure from the Crimea of Prince Napoleon.

The *German Journal of Frankfurt* says: "The accouchement of the Empress is expected to take place in February. Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of good health."

A grand dinner was given to Lord Palmerston on Wednesday by M. Fould, the Minister of State. Lord Palmerston was present. Lord Palmerston is reported to have said to some of his intimate friends, that his visit is one of recreation merely, and as no political object.

Turkey has just decided, notwithstanding the charges of the war now going on, she will send products of her industry to the Universal Exhibition at Paris next year. To that effect a committee is now being formed at Constantinople, with Kiamil Bey, introducer of ambassadors, as president.

According to a circular issued by M. J. Franke, a wine-dealer of Cotte, the whole produce of the vineyards in the South of France this year scarcely reaches one sixth of an average. Prices are "enormously high," but with only a year's consumption in hand there is not "the slightest chance of a fall."

Private letters have been received from Capt. Collinson, stating that when his ship was in Cambridge Bay, a portion of a companion door, with the Queen's arrow stamped upon it, was picked up, which is supposed belonged to the *Erebus* or *Terror*.

The "smoke nuisance" in Paris, arising from the consumption of coal in manufactories, is to be prohibited; the Prefect of Police having given six months' notice to that effect. The object is stated to be the prevention of the blackening of the fronts of public and private buildings.

The *St. Thomas Tidende*, dated Oct. 25, says that in the island of Aves guano had been discovered, computed to have heaped up in mounds to some three or four hundred thousand tons, answering in quality to that taken on the Chincha Islands. Captain Wheeler claimed the guano on the island, by right of having first discovered it.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

There are no less than eight seats in the House of Commons vacant. Abingdon was vacated by Lord Norreys' succession to the peerage; Marylebone, by Lord Dudley Stuart's death; Bedford, by the decease of Mr. H. Stuart; Coventry, by that of Mr. Geach; East Gloucestershire by Sir Michael Hicks Beach's death; Fermanagh, by that of Sir Arthur Brooke; Antrim, by Colonel Pakenham's death at Inkermann; and Ayr, by that of Colonel Hunter Blair, also killed at Inkermann.

Sir Hamilton Seymour on "private considerations," declines to stand for Marylebone. In a letter announcing his determination, he says that he is strongly opposed to the ballot. He further says:—

Having said so much, I will add, that if I had the honour of a seat in Parliament, the points upon which my attention would be the most steadily fixed would be those of co-operating strenuously in such measures as would insure the war being brought to a successful conclusion, and with regard to home affairs, of assisting the endeavours to be made for the relief of a portion of our countrymen from the disabilities under which their religion still places them.

At a meeting of electors on Thursday, at the Westmoreland Arms Tavern, George-street, Manchester-square, Dr. Joseph in the chair, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting desires hereby to express its determination to support no candidate on the forthcoming election for this borough who will not unhesitatingly avow his intention to vote for and openly support a large and comprehensive reform in parliament, a greater approximation between representation and numbers, the vote by ballot, shortening the duration of parliament, and to further to its greatest extent the cause of universal education throughout the land.

It was further resolved to form a committee to concur with the reformers of Paddington and St. Pancras, and so promote the common action of the Liberal party in the borough. At a meeting of electors in Kentish Town, a resolution in favour of inviting Lord Ebrington to make a statement of his political opinions, was carried unanimously. On Wednesday, at a special meeting of the representative vestry of St. Pancras, Mr. Howlett communicated the proceedings of the above meeting, but only one gentleman seemed to be in favour of Lord Ebrington as a candidate. The name of Colonel Thompson, the veteran corn-law reformer, was frequently mentioned in political circles in connexion with the vacancy. The other names mentioned are those of Mr. B. Oliver, Mr. G. Grote, and Mr. Kinnaird.

Sir Michael M. Beach, recently elected member for East Gloucestershire, died on Wednesday, at his seat in Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire.

Sir Joseph Paxton is not likely to have an opponent at Coventry. He is in favour of household suffrage and the ballot.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES.

The packet-ship, *New Era*, with over 400 passengers, and a crew of 30 men, from Bremen, went ashore during a heavy fog, on the outer-bar of Deal, near Jersey (America), on the night of the 12th inst:—

At daybreak (says the *New York Tribune*), the beach was lined with the fishermen, wreckers, and surf-men, who had congregated from many miles along the shore, to render assistance to the stranded ship and her unfortunate passengers. The roughness of the surf, however, prevented them from attempting to get on board, and as the ship was broadside on, and thumping heavily, the sea all the while making nearly a clean sweep over her decks, the only available means of assistance were the mortar and life-car. The stake was soon driven firmly into the sand and the hawser secured to it, but repeated at-

tempts failed owing to the great distance of the vessel from the shore. The fog, which continued to prevail through the day, occasionally lifted, when the scene from the beach is said to have been truly appalling. The screams and cries of terror from the passengers of the doomed ship blanched the cheek and made the stoutest hearts quail. The hardy coastmen almost raved in their utter impotence, and frequent and desperate attempts were made to launch the surf boats, but each effort only served to show the impossibility of keeping a boat afloat in such violent breakers. As the fog now and then cleared up for a few moments, the people on shore could see the poor emigrants clinging to various parts of the ship to save themselves from being washed into the sea. The bulwarks had been washed away, the men and women, clasping their children in their arms, imploringly beckoning and crying for succour, might be seen scattered over the upper deck; and then a tremendous sea would sweep over them, washing numbers from their frail hold into the boiling breakers below. A few of these got ashore alive, but the greater portion were drowned.

On the morning of the 14th, all the passengers who were alive were landed upon the beach, numbering 135, exclusive of 20 saved the day previous. The total number saved out of the whole number of 410 persons on board at the time of the disaster was 155, three of whom died shortly after reaching the shore. A telegraphic despatch dated in the evening of the same day says:—"At 4 o'clock this morning, the sea had gone down sufficiently to enable surf boats to live, and at half-past 4 o'clock Mr. Wardell's boats went off to the wreck, and by 7 o'clock one hundred and thirty-five persons were safely landed, notwithstanding a heavy rolling surf and the sea almost constantly breaking over the ship. After all the living were taken from the wreck, search was made on board for the dead. Twelve bodies have already been brought on shore, and we understand there are at least twenty or thirty more still on board, many of whom are out and mangled in the most shocking manner." The mail bags were saved.

THE WRECK OF THE MAIL STEAMER FORERUNNER.

The official inquiry into this disaster was resumed on Wednesday. Mr. Macgregor Laird, Managing Director of the Company, deposed that he had warned Captain Johnstone against the in-shore passage. Mr. Yardley—"You do not authorise those close 'shaves' in the navigation, as they are called?" Mr. Laird—"No; on the contrary, every incentive is held out by the Company to induce the officers to secure the safety of the ship."

Some of the sailors were examined. Admiral Beechey condemned the conduct of the crew in forsaking the ship. Whereupon Evans, one of them, retorted—"I consider our lives are as sweet as the passengers'; it is every one for himself." Admiral Beechey—"Well, I am sorry to hear such an opinion expressed by a sailor; and I hope I shall never hear it again." Evans repeated—"I think it my duty to look after myself."

On Saturday, Admiral Beechey said that having brought the inquiry to a conclusion they had presented a report to the Board of Trade, setting forth that after carefully considering the evidence respecting the loss of the *Forerunner*, as well as Mr. Johnstone's statement in his defence, they were of opinion that the vessel was negligently run upon a well-known rock, close to the Island of Madeira, the land being distinctly visible, and no necessity whatever existing for the vessel being so near the spot. Looking also at the facts, that previous to this, the *Forerunner* had been unnecessarily taken out of her direct route, and kept dangerously near to the shore; that when she had struck, and was filling, the master quitted his post and occupied himself in saving the chronometers and the money of the ship, instead of providing for the safety of the passengers and crew; that on a former occasion the vessel under his command had struck upon the bar of the Bonny, after he was cautioned by Captain Gregory, an experienced person, that he was going too wide of the buoy; and that on the 19th of October, the *Forerunner* was greatly endangered by being run into shallow water by his neglect and recklessness—looking at these facts, and considering how frequently he had by his misconduct perilled the vessel, and the lives of those embarked in her, they were of opinion that he was incompetent to discharge the duties of master of any British merchant vessel, an opinion which had been strengthened by the very documents brought forward by Mr. Johnstone in his defence, which proved that he had on a previous occasion lost the Argentine steamer, by "shaving" the shore when in command of that vessel. On this report, and on the evidence accompanying it their lordships had directed that his certificate should be cancelled, and it had been cancelled accordingly.

LIEUTENANT PERRY.

The Mayor of Windsor publishes a correspondence between himself and Lieut. Perry, which effectually establishes the conclusion that the former idol of popular favour is anything but deserving of the sympathy shown him. It appears from these letters that, notwithstanding the promptitude of Mr. Redborough in undertaking the troublesome duty of Treasurer of the Testimonial and Defence Fund, Mr. Perry only once troubled himself to call on Mr. B., namely, the 18th of September. "I was, at the time he called on me, engaged in replying to and acknowledging the receipt of letters and remittances just received, and upon my informing him that such was my daily practice, he coolly observed, 'What a nuisance.' From that time to the 8th of November I neither saw nor heard from him. On the 6th of November I was informed that an order had been presented at the London and County Bank from Mr. Perry for £1,500, and on the following day I was shown a note from him to the bankers, informing them that he had drawn upon them for

\$1,500, and desiring them to pay the balance in their hands over that sum to his banker in Paris." Mr. Bedborough wrote to Mr. Perry declining to place the Fund at his sole disposal either in Paris or elsewhere. Then came a letter marked "strictly private" but which Mr. Bedborough has been advised to publish, in which Mr. Perry apologizes for having acted as he had done "in utter ignorance of how I should act under the circumstances," informs his Treasurer that he has signed an agreement with an American, "giving me one half of all he possesses,—viz., land to a very large extent, containing mines of gold and copper, besides timber, with which he has taken an agreement to supply the Emperor for the French navy. I now keep my carriage with him, and am going to take a fine hotel, private, in Paris with him." He says that by the end of the year he shall probably be worth £60,000! He promises to drop in one of these days and report progress, says that he has not the least idea of entering any situation under Government, but begs Mr. B. to continue his endeavours to see him righted!

Meanwhile the Mayor of Windsor has received a letter from a Mr. C. Perry, a cousin of the Lieutenant, expressing his regret at the tenour of his advices from Paris, and his annoyance at the want of common sense and decency of his cousin in writing an order for the money. "You have acted," he says, "quite right, Sir; whatever may be the issue, rest assured his family will ever feel grateful for the handsome and generous conduct of the Mayor of Windsor."

In consequence of these letters, Mr. Bedborough, in concurrence with Mr. C. Perry and Mr. Darville, his cousin's solicitor, wrote to Lieutenant Perry urging him to come over, and, if possible, satisfactorily explain his conduct. Instead of coming he drew a bill for £500 upon Mr. Bedborough, which was forwarded for acceptance on the 16th of November, without any intimation from him. Subsequently a letter was received from Mr. Perry again pleading "sheer ignorance," and stating that the amount had been advanced by "a gentleman in Paris," who guaranteed the safety of his investment in American Securities, and trusts that the whole sum will be forwarded. The letter concludes:—"Relative to the petitions for my reinstatement in her Majesty's service, or any appointment under Government, I should most respectfully decline accepting. I shall ever be thankful to the public and to you, who have been so kind in endeavouring to place me in the position in which I was, but so unjustly deprived. I have other and surer modes of gaining a livelihood. Again, many thanks to you and a public."

Again the Mayor of Windsor urged Mr. Perry to return to this country and threatened to publish the whole correspondence. On Tuesday last Mr. Perry and his legal adviser made their appearance. "At this meeting it was arranged that a letter should be sent to me for my insertion in the *Times*, if it was such as I could agree to, and it was promised to be sent within an hour. It was between four and five hours before I received it, and then I received the one of which Mr. Perry has published a copy, it being such as I could not be a party to." The letter referred to appeared in the *Times* of Friday. It explained how he came to request the Mayor of Windsor to honour his cheque for £1,500. He had been recommended by a friend in Paris, a banker, to take advantage of a good opportunity for investing in American railways. He has also requested the Mayor and his friends here to apply the remainder of the money as they may think best. The writer of the City article in the *Times* discredits Mr. Perry's statement. He thinks that there is no such railroad as that alleged to have been recommended by the Paris banker.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The routine of Court life at Windsor is but little diversified. Prince Albert came to London on Wednesday, and presided at a meeting of the Governors of the Wellington College: he returned to Windsor in the afternoon. On Friday, the Prince went to Portsmouth to witness the embarkation of a detachment of the Guards for the Crimea, in the *Royal Albert*. The guests at the Castle have included Sir Charles Wood, the Princes Gauromma of Coorg, Prince Ernest of Leiningen, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and the Earl of Clarendon. Lieutenant John O'Reilly, R.N., submitted to the Queen and Prince Albert, on Monday, a panoramic sketch of the combined fleets attacking Sebastopol on the 17th October, and other drawings connected therewith, made by his son, Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, of the steam-frigate *Retribution*.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock on Monday afternoon. Present—Prince Albert, Lord Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl Granville, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse; and Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain (officiating for the Lord Chamberlain). At the council, a proclamation was ordered to be issued summoning parliament to meet on the 12th of December for despatch of business. A proclamation to that effect appeared in a supplement to the *Gazette* published on Monday evening.

The stage-carriage proprietors of London had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge their claims for a reduction of duty on their vehicles. They say that they are taxed at a higher rate than railways, while steam-boats are altogether untaxed; times are so bad, and the cab-fare so low, that there is less omnibus-riding; many omnibuses in London and elsewhere have been taken off the roads, and more must be withdrawn if some relief

be not given, for the proprietors are now paying their expenses from capital instead of income.

Letters have been received from the venerable Father Mathew, announcing his safe arrival at Madeira. The *War Telegraph* has announced that it is about to change its name, and as the *Northern Telegraph* will in future appear as a two-penny stamped daily paper.

Rear-Admiral Bruce is appointed to succeed to the Commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the Pacific station.

It is authoritatively announced that the deputation to the Vatican is to set out from Dublin on Wednesday (this day). It is composed of laymen and clergymen, whose names are to be published in the course of the present week. The object of this mission is already known. It is simply to prefer a bill of indictment against the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, who stands charged with having put a bit into the mouth of one of the most restif of his subordinate clergy. Mr. Lucas has constituted himself attorney-general, and means to conduct the prosecution in person. In the event of failure, the member for Meath stands pledged to retire from Parliamentary life, and leave Ireland to her fate.

A deputation of gentlemen, interested in the provincial press, had an interview last week with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to the probabilities of the continuance of the penny stamp. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone conveyed to the deputation an idea that the removal of the penny stamp, and the total abolition of all duty on newspapers, would not be delayed much longer.

Mr. Justice Coleridge is unable to attend to his judicial duties, in consequence of severe indisposition.

The Queen has appointed Walter H. Medhurst, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-Foo.

There is no truth whatever in the allegation that the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P., is about to retire from his office of Secretary of the Treasury.—*Observer*.

Our obituary records the death, at Abbotsford, of J. G. Lockhart, Esq., son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Lockhart was a man of some mark in the world of letters. He was brought up to the Scotch bar, and was a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1820 he married Sophia, the elder daughter of the great novelist. Mr. Lockhart published successively several novels which have taken a secondary rank. They include "Valerius, a Roman Story," "Reginald Dalton," and "Adam Blair." After the publication of his novels, Mr. Lockhart was summoned, one spring day of 1825, to a conference at Abbotsford, to which Constable and James Ballantynes were parties. The project to be discussed was that memorable one of Constable's, to revolutionize "the whole art and traffic of book-selling." From that conference sprang the cheap literature of the last quarter of a century; and one of the first volumes produced under the new notion was Lockhart's "Life of Burns," which appeared early in Constable's Miscellany. In the same year, he succeeded Gifford, in the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*, and, of course, removed to London. If he had not Gifford's thorough scholarship, he had eminent literary ability,—readiness, industry, every thing but good principle and a good spirit. He was subsequently appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, which yielded him £300 a-year. Mr. Lockhart travelled abroad in 1853, under continually failing health. He has left a name which will live in literature, both on his own account and through his family and literary connexions.

Law and Police.

In the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, the Solicitor General asked, on behalf of Mr. Chichester, for leave to present a petition to his lordship. The Lord Chancellor, in granting permission said, that it would be useless to come to the court unless Mr. Chichester was prepared with the most ample security that no molestation would be attempted against the young lady for the future.

A very learned and elaborate argument, before the Lords Justices of Appeal, upon the question raised in the case, *Hawkins v. Garthwale*, as to how far a judgment entered up and registered against a beneficed clergyman creates a charge upon his benefice has been brought to a close; but the court reserved judgment.

In the case of *Astbury v. Henderson* in the Court of Common Pleas, the Conservative Land Society, which has fought for the principle of the franchise being extended to all persons who have purchased plots of land proved to be of the value of 40s. per annum, gained the unanimous decision of the four judges (the Lord Chief Justice Jervis, and Justices Maule, Williams, and Crowder), in their appeal against the decision of the Revising Barrister on the Putney estate, who refused the right of voting to seventeen allottees, on the ground that the land was not let, and did not yield 40s. a-year. This important judgment decides that a plot of freehold land may be of the value of 40s. per year, and thus confer the county franchise, notwithstanding that the land may not be actually let on building lease or otherwise, and is for the time unoccupied and wholly unproductive.

Raffaele Monti, the sculptor, well known from his numerous casts in the Crystal Palace, is in the Court of Bankruptcy. His debts would appear to amount to £15,866. The assets chiefly consist of a sum of £5,043, the balance of an account of £18,693 with the Crystal Palace Company. There are works of art held by creditors valued at £1,793. A sum of £6,000 will, it is estimated, be required to finish certain contracts with the Crystal Palace Company. These contracts include thirty-six fountains to cascades, consisting of boys carrying tazzas, to be executed in Garland's plaster, for £3,900. The bankrupt attributes his failure to his

having undertaken contracts at a figure at which he is now unable to carry them out, owing to the advanced prices of labour and material; and to the partial failure of the process by which he sought to produce the galvano-plastic casts.

Joseph Stammers, "musical and theatrical director," applied on Wednesday under the Protection Act. There was no opposition. The insolvent had three times taken the benefit of the Act, and the Commissioner asked him how often he meant to come into court? to which he replied, he hoped not often. The Commissioner discovered a debt which was in a former schedule, and adjourned the case *sine die*.

In the same court, a claim was made for £200, the balance of £350, owing by the wife of the bankrupt, a West-end chemist, to a draper. The Commissioner refused to allow the claim, as it had been repeatedly decided that if tradesmen gave a wife extravagant credit, without the husband's express sanction, they must take the risk.

O'Keefe, convicted in September last of obtaining money on pretence of marriage, from a lady named East, was brought up for sentence on Monday,—the first day of the new Central Criminal Court Sessions. He begged that he might be again remanded, as he was endeavouring to recover and restore the money in question; and the Recorder consented, warning him that in any case he must expect a severe punishment.

A tobaccoconist, living in Cripplegate, has been charged at Guildhall with the atrocious offence of throwing a canister of gunpowder down his neighbour's chimney, whereby a child was much injured, and the house damaged. The prisoner was liberated on bail.

Mr. Phillipps, the proprietor of flitting mills in Parker-street, Drury-lane, has been fined at Bow-street for the non-consumption of smoke.

Accidents and Offences.

Charles Leake, a miner, has been sent to prison for a month by the Wakefield Magistrates for biting off a cat's nose, from mere wanton cruelty.

A great fire at Reading, on Saturday night, destroyed property belonging to Mr. M. Tier, coal merchant, Mr. S. Biggs, builder, and Messrs. Clark, to the value of several thousand pounds.

Mrs. Rushton, of Little Rodney-street, Suffolk-street, has strangled her infant son in bed while dreaming. She had dreamt that a mad bull was attacking her, and she had squeezed up the child to protect it, and, when she awoke, she found the child cold, and called her husband.

The storms on the east coast have again been severe. Many vessels, chiefly colliers, have been lost. On Thursday morning the bark, *Mary Graham*, drifted from her anchors and went to pieces off the mouth of Sunderland harbour. Only one out of twenty-three on board were saved.

On Wednesday evening, a passenger-train on the Midland Railway ran into a cattle-train 200 yards beyond Kegworth station: many passengers were cut and bruised. It is said that the station-master had ordered the cattle-train forward to hunt, and then neglected to stop the following train.

Mr. Roberts, surgeon, at Holywell, whose chiffoniere was frequently robbed by his servants at night, arranged galvanic wires in such a way, that when the servant opened the chiffoniere a pistol, filled with powder only, exploded in Mr. Roberts's bedroom, and awoke him, without alarming the thief. He hurried out of bed, and caught his maid in flagrante delicto.

A collision occurred on the Midland Railway, in the parish of Leicester on Saturday night. The Burton branch of this railway joins the main line by a gentle curve, about half-a-mile to the south of the Leicester station. About 40 minutes past 8 o'clock on Saturday night a goods train from Burton for Leicester, and which was due there at a-quarter past 8 o'clock, was just passing along this curve on to the down-rail of the main line, when it was run into by the down passenger train, which leaves Euston-square at 4 o'clock p.m. and is due at Leicester at 5 minutes past 8. That part of the goods train which was struck was much shattered, and the engine of the passenger train was turned over on to the up line of rails. The driver and fireman escaped unhurt, but seven passengers were shaken, cut, and bruised, and one, a lady, has since died. She was a first-class passenger, and was found insensible on the floor of the carriage in which she was travelling. From documents found in her possession, it appears that her name is Robertson; she had travelled from Dorking to London, and had a ticket from London for Derby. She had a large quantity of luggage and books, and a considerable sum of money in her possession. An inquest on the deceased was commenced on Monday. The signalman at the junction of the Burton branch saw both trains coming, and says he signalled the London train to stop, while the driver of that train lays the blame on the signalman. Both are in custody.

Miscellaneous News.

The Blackwall Railway Company propose to widen their line from the Minorities to Stepney.

George Cowell, one of the leaders of the Preston operatives in the late "lock-out," has been thrown into gaol for non-payment of the balance of a printer's bill. He has appealed to the working classes for the means of release.

The gaol of this island (says the *Guernsey Comet*) contains at the present moment only one prisoner, whose sentence will expire in the course of the current month. How few communities, with a thirty thousand population, can exhibit similar evidence of internal order.

Lord Palmerston has given orders for a vigorous

enforcement of the Smoke Prevention Act, and numbers of offending manufacturers are summoned before the magistrates. Mitigated fines are at first imposed, and even these are not exacted at once, but time is given for the defendants to abate or stop the nuisances.

The out-spoken letter of Mr. John Bright, M.P. for Manchester, is said to have given so much offence to some of his constituents that they are advocating the getting up of a requisition calling upon him to resign his trust. The honourable member was burnt in effigy the other night by certain of his less influential opponents, chiefly Irish.

A strong religious influence has been at work among the Glasgow cabmen, the result of which is that the whole body have ceased to ply their vehicles on Sunday; they put forward the plea that they have as good a right to a day of rest as other people. On Sunday week, not even fainting ladies at church could find cab conveyance home, every cab-stand being deserted.

The Stowe Estates are to come to the hammer in January next, the annual rental on the farms being about £12,000. 500 trees in the gardens and park are condemned, and will soon be felled. The house property in the town will also be sold, and much of this was bought at high prices soon after the Reform Bill was passed, with a view of gaining votes in the borough, to retain Parliamentary influence.

A public meeting was held in Sheffield on Monday evening week, to form an auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Sale of Liquor. Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., occupied the chair; and Mr. R. Hilditch, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Samuel Pope, hon. secretary to the alliance, attended to explain the objects of the society. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A resolution forming an auxiliary and appointing a committee was carried.

The Swansea copper furnaceman is exposed to great changes of temperature: when at work, a thermometer on his chest denotes 120 degs., one on his back 60 or 70 degs.; after two hours' exposure to the scorching blaze he retires to the open air to cool himself and to drink; his drink is generally water—two or three gallons in twelve hours; but then he perspires 600 gallons in the year before his furnace. But Dr. Williams reports that he is a merry fellow, who lives to a good old age, as hale, florid, and corpulent as his neighbours.

The weather throughout the country has undergone a great change. Snow has fallen in various parts. There was quite a heavy fall at Liverpool on Thursday. At intervals it was so severe that the air was darkened by the shower of flakes, some of which were as large as a man's hand. In Dublin on Saturday there were several falls of snow, and the atmosphere was bitterly cold. Prices of all kinds of provisions were being rapidly run up, and the indications were but too many of the advent of a severe winter season.

The Governors of the Wellington College have decided to accept the offer of Mr. R. Gibson, of a site not far from Wokingham for the intended college. Mr. Gibson gives to the governors gratuitously twelve acres, and allows them to purchase one hundred additional at the low price, even for the quality of the land, of £10 per acre. The site immediately adjoins the Reigate and Reading Branch of the South-Western Railway, and is about two miles distant from the Military College of Sandhurst. As much as £105,000 of the subscriptions have been paid up, and it is thought that the College will be ready for pupils in eighteen months' time.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Friday, the somewhat unusual course was taken of opposing the formal vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor. When Mr. Bower proposed the vote, Mr. H. L. Taylor moved for a committee to consider and report upon the proposal. On the special grounds, that Mr. Alderman Sidney had failed to clear the business paper; that he had interfered in the affairs of the Navigation Committee in the matter of the pier at London Bridge; and that he had "frequently called others to order when there was no man so disorderly in the court as himself;" with similar objections. The amendment was negatived by 63 to 22, and the original motion carried.

In Edinburgh there is a Half-holiday Association. The members of this useful society have set themselves to provide means of enabling working men to spend the Saturday afternoon in a pleasant and profitable manner. Through the exertions of this association, the Saturday half-holiday has been granted to many of the working-classes, and it is of the utmost importance that those who enjoy this privilege should improve it, so that the blessing may be more widely diffused. With this object in view, the association, in connexion with the Total Abstinence Society has made arrangements for a series of entertainments on the Saturday afternoons. These are to consist of lectures, concerts, and soirees. Lectures have already been delivered by Professor Miller and others.

On Thursday night, the quarterly meeting of the National Freehold Land Society took place at the London Tavern; Mr. Ebenezer Clarke occupied the chair. The report from July 31 to October 31, 1854, states that subscriptions and repayments of advances by members, £61,079 14s. 5d.; deposits withdrawn, including interest at £5 8s. 4d. per cent. per annum, £52,766 2s. 1d. Land sold to members on completed and drawn shares, £8,908 14s. 1d.; land sold on deposit, £10,212 1s. 9d.; total, £19,121 3s. 10d. Mr. Bontems stated that 85 members of the society had been placed on the register of voters for Hertfordshire, while at the last election there were 76, of whom 61 voted for the Liberals, 5 for the Tories, and 10 were neutral. The chairman said 141 claims had been placed on the register for South Essex.

At a special meeting of Court of Aldermen on Saturday, Alderman Sidney gave notice of his intention to ask the Lord Mayor to call a special court to

consider the following motion:—"That a dutiful address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to remove from her councils the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, who is no longer entitled to public confidence as the First Minister of the Crown, and to place at the head of her Administration a constitutional adviser, whose opinions are in unison with the people at this national crisis." Alderman Farebrother stated that he should oppose the request, and Sir R. W. Carden expressed his opinion that the Lord Mayor would do well to consult the feelings of the aldermen generally before calling the court.

A further Court of Governors of Christ's Hospital was held on Friday last. The minutes of the preceding court having been read, an animated discussion ensued upon the subject of the vote of thanks to Dr. Jacob. This terminated apparently to the satisfaction of all parties, and the vote of thanks, duly acknowledged in a letter from Dr. Jacob, was placed upon the minutes. The Committee of Almoners presented their annual report of deaths of their body during the year, furnishing the names of six gentlemen to supply their vacancy, when Mr. Alderman Sidney moved and Mr. Darby seconded, "That the consideration of such report be adjourned till the next court, and the names of gentlemen recommended to supply the vacancies in the number of almoners be then taken into consideration, such names to be printed on the summons calling the court." After a lengthened discussion, this resolution was agreed to.

The dead walls of Leeds have been pretty liberally covered with placards of the Peace Society, depicting the horrors and costliness of war, its effect upon the trade of the country and the price of provisions, &c. These placards gave rise not unfrequently to warm discussions amongst the lieges, which on some occasions nearly led to blows. A good deal of exasperation was thus created in Briggate, and the butchers very sedulously besmeared with mud from the kennel those placards which were posted within reach of their mops and brooms. Under these circumstances, and having reason to apprehend that these placards would lead to a breach of the peace, the Mayor (Josh. Richardson, Esq.) has given orders to the police to tear down the placards whenever and wherever they are posted within the district which they traverse.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A meeting of the committee of the National Public School Association was held a few days since at Manchester, when letters expressing continued attachment to the objects sought by the movement were read from Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P., and other leading friends. The committee were of opinion that the present time was not one at all favourable to the concentration of public interest on the question of education, and that steady attention to appeals on the subject could scarcely be expected at the present time. They have therefore resolved to reserve their energies and their funds for more propitious times. The chairman, on this occasion, was Mr. R. N. Philips, who having made a recent tour in the United States, and witnessed the working of the educational system in New England, entered into interesting details on the subject. Mr. Philips spoke very highly of the intelligence and evidence of cultivation manifested by the working classes of the States.

Literature.

Theology and Theologians. An Essay. By CHARLES WILLS, M.A. London: Ward and Co.

MANY a large and imposing volume in theological literature has far less claim on the attention of real thinkers, and especially the true students of theology, than has the simple-looking little essay here issued by Mr. Wills. Were it only for the declaration it makes that one of the young men in the nonconformist ministry is diligently and faithfully preparing himself for a worthy place in the ranks of theologians, and a worthy service to the development of theologic science,—and for the promise which it thus gives, of something more, and more valuable, at a future day,—this essay would be exceedingly welcome to us, and would gain our warm commendation. But it, also, has an interest and a value in itself,—a fitness to the present state of theological parties, and a weight and wisdom in the words it speaks on questions now more than ever engaging deep attention, which demand for it our cordial word of introduction to the more thoughtful and earnest of our readers.

Mr. Wills has no novel, or striking, or slashing, things to say, such as may be looked for by the rabid "anti-theologians" that are not infrequently to be met with now-a-days: and on the other hand, has no sympathy with the "hyper-theologians," who use their system as if it were co-ordinate with the Scriptures. He holds a just balance between those who disparage, and those who unduly exalt theology; and then thus distinguishes between the *Christian faith* and the *theological exposition* of it.

"The Christian religion, the Christian faith, and Christian theology, are three closely connected, but distinct, entities; the second being related to the first as indispensable condition, and the third as subject. If religion, as a substance in human nature, is a recognition of God by the whole man, and Christian religion the recognition of God as manifested in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, then the Christian faith is something external, a body of facts and truths,

which are extraordinary and characteristic of Christianity, and which are presented to man for his instruction, renovation, and guidance, to receive the homage of the intellect, affections, and conduct. When a man yields that homage he becomes a Christian, and not otherwise. The principles may be logically interpreted or not, may even be variously interpreted, according to the diverse trainings of individuals; but whether scientifically or only by common sense, whether associated with these or those theological formalities, *they must be received*. Some are more important than others, may be regarded as fundamental; so that he who rejects them cannot be called a Christian. But the others also have their importance, and the rejection of them, though not incompatible with the existence of the Christian character, mars its integrity and symmetry. Theology, again, arises when this faith is made to assume a scientific form. The matter is divine and authoritative, the form human and unauthoritative. Now it is on the matter, and not on the form, that the Christian character depends. Theology, properly employed, may be auxiliary, but is not essential. The faith, therefore, not the theology, is the proper basis of fellowship. All who do intelligent homage to this faith, claim it as theirs, and show that it is the ruler of their conduct, must be recognised as Christians. To introduce a narrower test would be departing from the apostolic model of ecclesiastical polity.

"It is surely possible for those who hold this faith in common to discern and recognise it in each other, irrespectively of various theologies. The Christian logician and the Christian rustic, or several logicians adorning to as many different schools of theology, might surely essay the Christian art of recognising each other as adherents of the common faith. This art would become easy by practice, and the day of its habitual and familiar use would be bright for the church. Let both parties then beware of confounding things essentially different, consider earnestly the distinction pointed out, and ask themselves whether, failing to observe it, they have not incurred opposite perils. The anti-theologist would do well to consider whether, neglecting this distinction, he has not risked the resigning, along with the theology, against which he so eloquently declaims, or at least the light treatment of essential verity, without which there can be no distinctively Christian character; and it may be worth while for the hyper-theologist to inquire, whether, for the same reason, he has not been unjust to his fellow Christians, who really hold his own truth, though it be not with them dressed in the same expressions, nor associated with his modes of thought—whether, if his opponent has, by the disparagement of theology, been betrayed into the danger of under-estimating the faith, and thus of recognising as Christian a character which is not such, he has not, by over-estimation of theology, been drawn to the rejection of genuine Christian character, reposing on essential truth—whether, if the one seems nearly ready to throw away the faith together with theology, the other is not often putting his theology for the faith—whether, in a word, if the one is sinning against faith by apparent indifference to its objects, the other has not, by mistaking its nature, offended against both faith and charity."

We have as yet but advanced a short distance into Mr. Wills's Essay. Some of the more important following topics are—"Theology necessary," "the Scriptures the proper province of Christian theology, whose office is to render a scientific account of their contents;" "the qualifications of the theologian;" and "the historical method explained and vindicated." Then there is a review of the theology of the past,—a brief account of the principal writers who have followed either the historical or the speculative method: this displays uncommon power of condensation, and a minute acquaintance with the history of theology. The account of the system of Schleiermacher is an admirable summary; but Mr. Wills concludes against it as a system. It appears from the review taken, that theologians generally with a few illustrious exceptions, have not followed the *historical* method; and it is, then, finally, the business of the author of the essay to oppose its claims and advantages to both the authoritative ecclesiastical teaching of the Church, and to the metaphysical or speculative method of theologizing. Objections are answered, and the proposition ably maintained—that the *historical* is the only trustworthy method in theology. The conclusion, expanded in pointed and pregnant remarks, is, that this method is demanded by the dogmatic character peculiar to the Scriptures,—is productive of true freedom,—unites the suffrages of the logician and the Christian,—has the advantage of certainty, of conferring on theology the character of a positive science,—and ever leads on beyond the truth already received, to fuller utterances of the inexhaustible wisdom of the Divine Word.

Mr. Wills seems to be an independent and a thorough thinker; he has evidently high culture and large knowledge; and he writes in a remarkably clear, direct, and forcible manner:

The Battles and Battle Fields of Yorkshire. By WILLIAM GRAINGE. London: A. Hall and Co.

This little work has evidently involved much reading and research. The author has a hearty love for his subject, and takes all possible pains with it. Historical

associations and hoary traditions are his deep delight, as he wanders over the battle-fields of his native county, or as he records his observation of them. From many works,—some not common, we should suppose—he has compiled nine succinct and interesting histories of the great battles, and a chronological account of other military events, of which Yorkshire has been the theatre; and these are connected with agreeable descriptions of the places and scenery to which the narratives belong. It is a very excellent and interesting local book; and may be the best of companions to the traveller—though it may be well to say, that it has no itinerary. It is pitched in a little too high a tone for the subject and the literary skill brought to it; but it is certainly worthy of a good reception, and may be usefully consulted both by historical and antiquarian writers.

Essays on the Characteristics of a Superior Popular Literature. By WILLIAM BATHGATE. London: Ward and Co.

EVERYTHING we have seen from Mr. Bathgate's pen is manly, healthy, full of vitality. This little work has some of the best of his thinking, some of the most sagacious and practical of his counsels, and some of the most finished and forcible of his writing. The subject is one of growing importance. It is here regarded from numerous points of view, and treated of with reference to all its facts and relations. Anxious as we are to see an improved people's literature—for there is yet much to be amended, much to be done—we know no better contribution to the awakening a sense of its importance, and of the responsibility attaching to Christian men of letters to supply it,—and no more practical exhibition for all readers, of the true ends, powers, and advantages of literature,—than that Mr. Bathgate here gives us. We should extract several passages, were we not hopeful that our recommendation of the book will lead to its being procured and well read and thought about, by a large number of our readers. Especially do we commend it to thoughtful young men; and even more, to ministers of religion who possess literary tastes and capabilities. Let the pages (218-221) on one of the *greatest obstacles* to an improved popular literature, namely, the *current literary criticism*, be read by everybody—and most of all, by the subscribers to our religious magazines. Would that some editors, too, would read them, and "tak" a thought, and mend."

Gleanings.

The good wife is defined as one who always takes care to have herself and the dinner nicely dressed.

A canal is about to be cut to unite Oldham with Manchester.

A private in the 93rd Highlanders, writing to his father in Caithness, informed him that the sheet of paper forming his letter had cost him 5s.

A cave beautifully adorned with stalactites hanging from the roof and sides has been discovered at a limestone quarry at Oystermouth in Glamorganshire.

A Philadelphia court has decided that a landlady has a right to get rid of a boarder, who does not pay, by covering the sheets of his bed with thistles.

It may be useful to our readers to know, that "metres," of which we hear so much at Sebastopol, mean something more than yards, and that 100 metres are equal to 827 English feet.

Messrs. Griffin, of Edinburgh, are preparing for the press a uniform edition of Lord Brougham's writings with the final corrections of their author. The work will appear in the spring.

The orange season is remarkably forward this year. Large quantities have been imported at Southampton for the last three weeks, being a month or six weeks earlier than is usually the case.

A fellow stole Lord Chatham's large gouty shoes: his servant, not finding them, began to abuse the thief. "Never mind," said his lordship, "all the harm I wish the rogue is, that the shoes may fit him."

M. Soyer recommends housekeepers to place the teapot with the dry tea in it upon the hob for a little while before making. It improves both strength and flavour. Rain water, when pure, is the best for making any decoction.

Christ's Hospital numbered among its former scholars Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta; Coleridge, the poet and metaphysician; Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Hartwell Horne, and many other distinguished living divines and literary characters.

"Mother, send for a doctor!" screamed out a young scapegrace. "Why, my son?" said the alarmed parent. "Cause that man in the parlour is going to die. He said he would if sister Jane wouldn't marry him; and Jane said she wouldn't."

Bulwer, the novelist, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, said,—“I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found.”—*New York paper.*

"Ah, you don't know what musical enthusiasm is!" said a music-mad miss to Tom Hood. "Excuse me, madam," replied the wit, "but I do; musical enthusiasm is like turtle soup—for every quart of real there are ninety-nine gallons of mock, and calves' head in proportion."

The new water-weed, *Anacharis Alsinistrum*, is supposed to have first appeared in the loch of Dunse Castle, in Berwickshire, in 1842; it is now eradicated: some swans which were kept in the loch lived upon nothing but the weed, on which they greatly thrived and multiplied; since they have consumed this weed they have rapidly died off, refusing other provender.

A collector for the Patriotic Fund called on a farmer's wife a few days since, in an Irish county, to give a subscription. "What will become of me," she replied, "if Nicholas conquers this country and finds my name in the list of subscribers against him?" Through apprehension of such an occurrence, she refused to have her name identified with the good work.—*Liverpool Albion.*

At the last monthly meeting of the Liverpool Photographic Society, in the course of some conversation respecting the mode of taking instantaneous views of objects in motion, Mr. Lee said in one picture which he took of St. George's-hall, about one thousand five hundred people were distinctly represented. Mr. Forrest: One very amusing object in that picture is a young man scratching his head—(laughter).

The Russians exceed the old Romans in extravagance as "fanciers." The Orloff family once expended £20,000 in pigeons. The "Runt" is generally a favourite with the Muscovites; but the latter have a greater favourite still, which flies in a spirally circular manner on one wing, pierces the clouds, and then descends on to the very finger from which the airy traveller had departed. A first-rate performer of this species is cheap at £300, and finds ready purchasers in Russia.

The following is given as a cure for low spirits:—"No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest purely for conscience' sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them. And a succession and course of such actions and self-denials, springing from a religious principle, and manfully maintained, is the best possible course that can be followed for sinking and oppression of this kind."

A horticulturist of the suburbs of Versailles, in studying the physiology of the vegetable kingdom, conceived the idea that the smallness of certain plants—the violet, for example, was owing to an atmospheric pressure too great for their delicate organs. Having fixed this idea in his mind, the florist conceived the idea of putting his theory into practice. Providing himself with a small balloon, rendered sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of any gas, he launched it into the air, having attached to it a silken cord 1,200 metres long. Instead of a car, the balloon sustained a flowerpot of Parma violets. This experiment has been going on about two months with the most wonderful results, in the shape of violets large as Bengal roses. It is to be hoped that the above experiment may be turned to some account.

American stories have oftentimes a freshness which does not always characterize those of the mother country. Here is one:—"A gentleman from New York, who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some monies, was about returning, when he found that one bill of a hundred dollars had been overlooked. His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added, that if it was collectable at all, a tall, raw-boned Yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the hall, would 'worry it out' of the man. Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account. 'Wal, square,' said he, 'taint much use o' tryin', I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze it out of Bunker Hill monument as to c'lect a debt out of him. But any how, Square, what'll you give, sposin' I do try?' 'Well, Sir, the bill is one hundred dollars: I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half, if you'll collect it.' 'Greed,' replied the collector, 'there's no harm in tryin', any way.' Some weeks after, the creditor chanced to be in Boston, and, in walking up Tremont-street, encountered his enterprising friend. 'Look o' here,' said he: 'Square: I had considerable luck with that bill o' your'n. You see, I stuck to him like a dog to a root; but for the first week or so 'twan't no use—not a bit. If he was home, he was 'short;' if he wasn't home, I couldn't get any satisfaction. Ay-and-by, says I, after goin' sixteen times, 'I'll fix you!' says I. So I sat down on the door-step, and sat all day and part of the evening, and I begun early next day; but about ten o'clock he 'gin in.' He paid me my half, and I 'GIN HIM UP THE NOSE!'"

BIRTH.

November 24th, at Finchfield, Essex, Mrs. STAINSBURY, wife of the Rev. S. B. STAINSBURY, B.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

November 16th, at St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. EUSTACE SMITH, of Wolverhampton-street, Dudley, to ANNIE MARIA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. GRAFFETY, of the Old Kent-road, and Pudding-lane, City.

November 17th, at Bethesda Chapel, Burnley, Lancashire, by the Rev. John Stroyan, brother of the bride, the Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.A.S., of Brigham, Halifax, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. JAMES STROYAN, of Wigan.

November 20th, at the Independent Chapel, Woburn, Beds, by the Rev. J. Andrews, Mr. HENRY GREEN, draper, of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, to Miss ELIZA EDIS, of Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire.

November 22nd, at Farnham, Surrey, the Rev. ROBERT NEWMAN MILFORD, fourth son of JOHN MILFORD, Esq., of Coover, near Exeter, to EMILY SARAH FRANCES, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Winchester.

November 23rd, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, at the Chapel, Above Bar, Southampton, ALEXANDER TURNBULL, Esq., second son of A. TURNBULL, Esq., M.D., late of Manchester-square, London, to ELIZABETH ADKINS GRIGGS, second daughter of Mr. GRIGGS, Marchwood, near Southampton, and niece of the Rev. THOMAS ADKINS.

November 23rd, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percey, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM WADSWORTH, to Miss HENRIETTA FITTAWAY, both of Wellington.

November 25th, at Ebenezer Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. R. W. McALL, Mr. WILLIAM NIXON, farmer, to Miss ELIZABETH MITCHELL.

November 27th, at Ashford, Kent, DANIEL ROBERT DORSETON, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, to MATILDA, daughter of Mr. THOMAS MAY, of Ashford.

DEATHS.

October 28th, in the trenches before Sebastopol, Major CHARLES THOMAS POWELL, of the 49th Regiment.

October 28th, at the Retreat, Hackney, SARAH, for thirty-six years the widow of the Rev. THOMAS WAKE, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church at Leighton Buzzard.

November 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, Captain FREDERICK HENRY RAMSDEN, aged 24, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of HENRY J. and the Hon. Mrs. HENRY RAMSDEN.

November 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, in the Crimea, FREDERICK GROTH BARKER, Lieutenant of the 69th Light Infantry, second son of GEORGE BARKER, Esq., of Stanlake, in the county of Berks.

November 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, Lieutenant HENRY THOROLD, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, aged 19, eldest son of HENRY THOROLD, Esq., of Cuxwold, in the county of Lincoln.

November 5th, killed at the battle of Inkermann, while most gallantly leading his company to victory, Lieutenant WILLIAM HENRY DOWLING, of the 30th Regiment, the third son of the late Captain JOSEPH DOWLING, B.M., St. James's.

November 5th, killed in action at the battle of Inkermann, LEONARD NEILL MALCOLM, Lieutenant 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, aged 19, second son of JOHN MALCOLM, Esq., of Lamorbey, Kent.

November 5th, killed at the battle of Inkermann, Captain L. D. MAC KINNON, of the Coldstream Guards, youngest son of W. A. MAC KINNON, Esq., M.P., of Hyde-park-place, aged 29.

November 5th, while carrying the colours at the battle of Inkermann, JAMES HULTON, eldest surviving son of ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK, Esq., of Watford House, Hertis, Ensign H. M. 63rd Regiment, in his 20th year.

November 5th, killed in action, at the battle of Inkermann, Captain the Hon. HENRY ALDWORTH NEVILLE, Grenadier Guards, third son of Lord BRAYBROOKE, aged 30.

November 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, Lieut.-Col. PAKENHAM, Grenadier Guards, M.P., aged 35, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. PAKENHAM, K.C.B., and EMILY, fourth daughter of THOMAS 2nd Lord LE DESPERRERS. He fell at the head of his company, pierced by many wounds. They carried him to his tent, where he lingered till midnight, and then died. His cousins buried him.

November 5th, killed in action at the battle of Inkermann, Brigadier-General FOX STRANGWAYS, commanding the Royal Artillery of the British Army in the East, aged 64.

November 5th, killed at the head of his brigade at the battle of Inkermann, in the Crimea, Brigadier-General THOMAS LEIGH GOLDIE, second son of the late General ALEXANDER JOHN GOLDIE, of the Nunery, in the Isle of Man, Grandson of the late Lieut.-General THOMAS GOLDIE, of Goldie Leigh, in the county of Dumfries, and nephew of the present Lieutenant-General GEORGE LEIGH GOLDIE.

November 5th, killed at Inkermann, near Sebastopol, aged 18, Lieutenant JOHN STIRLING, 41st Regiment, youngest son of the late JOHN STIRLING, Esq., of St. Andrew's.

November 5th, killed at the battle of Inkermann, while leading his company in a charge, Captain NICHOLSON, of the 77th Regiment, aged 27, son of the late JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq., of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

November 5th, killed by the bursting of a shell while in the trenches before Sebastopol, WALTER GEORGE DASHWOOD, Lieutenant 50th Regiment, in his 25th year.

November 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, in the 39th year of his age, AUBREY AGAR CARTWRIGHT, Captain in the Rifle Brigade, second son of Colonel CARTWRIGHT, of Flore House, Northamptonshire.

November 5th, killed at the battle of Inkermann, Captain H. M. BOUVIER, Coldstream Guards, aged 23, only son of Lieut.-General Sir HENRY F. BOUVIER, K.C.B.

November 6th, at Soutari, two days after the amputation of his leg, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Balaklava, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK CAVENTISH WEBB, Captain in the 17th Lancers, aged 22, youngest son of the late WILLIAM WEBB, Esq., of Westwick, Durham, and Hampworth, Hants.

November 6th, from a gunshot wound through the lungs, at the battle of Inkermann, in the 21st year of his age, Captain EDWARD A. DISBOWE, Coldstream Guards, son of the late Sir EDWARD A. DISBOWE, of Walton Hall, Derbyshire.

November 18th, at Woodbridge, Suffolk, GEORGE DEANE, Esq., of London-bridge, aged 56.

November 18th, HERBERT CHARLES, son of Mr. WM. HILL, Blackheath-road, Greenwich, aged two years.

November 19th, at his residence, 6, St. John's-wood-road, A. J. VALPY, Esq., second son of the late Rev. Dr. VALPY, aged 68.

November 20th, Mr. JAMES UNICUM, grocer and draper, Headcorn. Much respected.

November 21st, in Upper Wimpole-street, of paralysis, Lieut.-Gen. Sir HENRY GOLDFINCH, K.C.B., aged 73.

November 21, at South Cliff, Filey, MARY, relict of Mr. JOHN HILL, formerly of Hull, merchant, and only surviving sister of the late Miss HICKSON, of Lincoln, aged 63.

November 22nd, Sir MICHAEL HICKS HICKS BROWN, Bart, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, of Williamstrip-park, Gloucestershire, and of Netheran House, Wilts, in the 46th year of his age.

November 23rd, Mr. MOSES ROBERTS, of 217, Oxford-street, (late of 200), in his 58th year.

November 24th, at the residence of his father, JOHN, eldest surviving son of WILLIAM GERRARD LEITCHFIELD, Esq., of Moorgate-street, London, and the Elms, Wanstead, Essex.

November 25th, at Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, of bronchitis, AMELIA, the beloved wife of JAMES EDAILE, Esq., in the 79th year of her age.

November 25th, at Abbotsford, JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, Esq., son-in-law of Sir WALTER SCOTT.

November 26th, the Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Kiskintilloch.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—The full value of an admirable remedy—Cod Liver Oil—not only in Consumption, but in many other painful disorders, has hitherto not been so justly appreciated in England, as by our Continental neighbours,—practical experience having taught them its extraordinary efficacy in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Scrofula, and Cutaneous Diseases, and its superiority over every other medicine for the removal of General Debility in children and Adults, and for the restoration of strength to the convalescent. Probably this error has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining Cod Liver Oil in a pure and genuine state—few articles being more ingeniously and extensively adulterated or tampered with. This obstacle is now fortunately removed by the introduction into this country of the celebrated Light Brown Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, whose indefatigable researches, during a period of fifteen years, have enabled him to detect the causes of the too frequent failures of this remedy, to discover its essential properties, and to supply an article ensuring the confidence of medical practitioners and their suffering patients. Sold in Imperial Half Pint, Pint, and Quart Bottles with full directions for use, by Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London, Dr. de Jongh's accredited Agents and Consignees, and may be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists in the Kingdom.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The depressed state of the Funds has been further aggravated by the announcement that Parliament is to meet on the 12th proximo, which is considered a sure indication that large expenses are being incurred to carry on the war. The weakness in Consols on

Saturday and Monday was more manifest to day. There was a fall of 2 per cent, though there has been some slight improvement. Consols for the 7th December have been dealt in up to 91½ to 91¾, and for money at 91½ to 91¾. Reduced 3 per Cents. are at 89½. New 5 per Cents. 89½. Bank Stock, 209 to 210½. India Bonds, 114. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prom. Ditto Bonds, 99½ to 99¾.

Foreign Stocks continue firm. Brazilian 5 per Cents. have been done at 90. Mexican 3 per Cents. dull at 21½. Russian Stock has been well supported, the 5 per Cents. from 96½ to 96¾. Sardinian 5 per Cents. 89½. Spanish 3 per Cents. Deferred, 18½. Ditto Passive Converted, 4½. Dutch 4 per Cent. Certificates, 90. Turkish Scrip still shows a downward tendency, the quotation being very heavy from 8½ to 7½ dis.

Generally speaking the Railway Share Market has given way but slightly in price, although a few of the leading stocks have suffered. Great Northern were dealt in at 88½. Great Western, 69½ to 69¾. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70 to 70½. North Western, 98 to 98½. Midlands, 66½ to 67½. Shropshire Unions have given way 80s. since yesterday, and South Eastern have dropped to 57½. There was little doing in foreign shares or mines. London and Westminster Bank Shares 10s. higher. Australian Agricultural Company heavy, at 36. South Australian Land, 34. Crystal Palace, 24.

The specie importations of last week amounted to about £450,000. The exports are estimated at £700,000.

There seems no doubt of a proposal for a new French loan of say 20 millions sterling to come out about the new year, and to be guaranteed by paper headed "France and England." The proposition is fore-shadowed in a semi-official article in the Pays of Sunday.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns for the past week are of a varied character, but show, on the whole, increased dullness and lower prices. At Manchester the markets have been very heavy, and sales have been pressed at a further decline. The Birmingham advices state that a reduction in the rates for manufactured iron seems now to be admitted on all sides as inevitable, although the low stocks of pig iron, the scarcity of raw materials, and the absence of any over-supply of labour will prevent a severe and continuous depreciation. Some failures have taken place, but none of much importance. At Nottingham the hosiery business has exhibited increased activity, owing to a healthy home demand, and stocks being small, the population are still in fair employment. In the woollen districts there has again been a diminished business, although benefit has been derived from some army orders, both on English and French account. The Bradford worsted trade continues in a bad state, and several fresh stoppages have taken place, the principal being that of Messrs. J. Baines and Co., with liabilities for £38,000, and assets estimated at only 8s. in the pound. In the Irish linen-markets the tendency to improvement has been maintained.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised eight vessels—two to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 1,721 tons; two to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1,085 tons; two to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 618 tons; one to Hobart Town, of 735 tons; and one to Launceston, of 445 tons. Their total capacity was, consequently, 4,604 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no recovery.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th day of November, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	26,852,420	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,852,430
		Silver Bullion	—
	26,852,420		26,852,420

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Reserve	5,173,264	Dead Weight Annuity	11,429,571
Public Deposits	4,465,918	Other Securities	13,680,568
Other Deposits	9,853,004	Notes	7,064,180
Seven days and other	—	Gold and Silver Coin	647,864
Bills	1,070,800		
	293,946,961		293,946,961

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 23rd day of November, 1854.

Friday, November 24th, 1854.

BANKRUPT.

Stokes, G., Hereford-lodge, Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, boardinghouse-keeper, December 7, January 12; solicitor, Mr. Goren, South Molton-street, Oxford-street.

Woodhouse, W. H., Woolwich, brewer, December 7, January 12; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plevin, and Boyer, Old Jewry chambers.

Easinger, M., Old Change, straw hat manufacturer, December 5, January 3; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Waller, and Morris, Old Jewry.

Short, Edmund, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, horse-dealer, December 6, January 3; solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Son, Southampton-buildings, Blandford.

Pemberton, M. E., Lime-street, merchant, November 27, January 9; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

Mockford, W. G. S., Rood-lane, merchant, November 27, January 9; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

Hammond, J., Chancery-lane, furniture dealer, December 4, January 3; solicitor, Mr. Day, Paper-buildings, Temple.

Bernstein, L., otherwise Bernstein, J., Liverpool, commission agent, November 30, January 10; solicitors, Messrs. Evans, Liverpool.

Kemp, Edward, Beckford-row, Welworth-road, linen-draper, December 2, January 13; solicitors, Messrs. Kingsford and Dorman, Essex-street, Strand.

Glend, J., Stortford, Essex, baker, November 27; January 6; solicitor, Mr. Moss, Queen-street, Chesham.

Lewis, B., Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, cloth manufacturer, December 5, January 11; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane.

Jones, J. W. and Carrier T., Wolverhampton, hosiers, December 6, January 3; solicitors, Mr. Bolton, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

Reynolds, A., Birmingham, iron merchant, December 8, January 6; solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

Bradley, C., Tipton and Great Barr, Staffordshire, iron dealer, December 8, January 5; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

Scriven, B., Birmingham, builder, December 6, January 3; solicitor, Mr. Stanbridge, Birmingham.

Lawford, T. W., Llandebie, Carmarthenshire, market gardener, December 7, January 9; solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

Brown J., Leeds, flax spinner, December 4, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.

Hutton, F. A., Chesterfield, auctioneer, December 9, January 20; solicitor, Mr. Busby, Chesterfield.

Stock, W. K., Manchester, manufacturer of cotton goods, December 7, January 5; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

Haworth, T., and Alston, F., Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, December 7, January 9; solicitor, Mr. Crossland, Bury, Lancashire.

Duxbury, H., Over Darwen, Lancashire, innkeeper, December 6, January 10; solicitor, Mr. Swift, Blackburn.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Vickers, Disley, Cheshire, cotton spinner, first div. of 5s. 9d., on Tuesday, December 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.—W. Covey, Manchester, silk manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 1d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.—T. Edwards, Newport, Monmouthshire, ironfounder, div. of 1s. 3d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol.—J. and J. Billingham, Cradley-heat, Staffordshire, chain-makers, first div. of 2s. 4d. any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.—H. P. Baldwin, Ironbridge, Shropshire, druggist, first div. of 4d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Norris, J., Glasgow, hotel-keeper, December 5.
Bell, A., and King, R., Paisley, printers, December 5.
Hurdle, J., Leith, merchant, December 4.
Murray, G., Glasgow, fisher, December 6.

Tuesday, November 28th, 1854.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

Houghton, T., Manchester, ironmonger.

BANKRUPT.

Waltell, E., Noble-street, warehouseman, December 19, January 9; solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Turner, Aldermanbury.

Addy, H. M., Old Bond-street, bookseller, December 12, January 12; solicitor, Mr. Kinsey, Bloomsbury-square.

Day, G., Providence-buildings, New Kent-road, builder, December 12, January 12; solicitor, Mr. Smith, New Inn, Strand.

Peacock, W., Budge-row, wholesale clothier, December 12, January 12; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Walbrook.

Scott, J., Trinity-square, Tower-hill, ship chandler, December 8, January 17; solicitors, Messrs. Thompson and Son, George-street, Minories.

Fisher, J. T., Platford, Essex, auctioneer, December 8, January 17; solicitors, Messrs. Sharp, Varnall-buildings, Gray's Inn.

Johnson, J., Wimbledon, Surrey, builder, December 8, and January 13; solicitor, Mr. Moss, Queen-street, Chesham.

Parry, G., Jun., Willenhall, Staffordshire, ironmonger, December 8, and January 5; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham, and Mr. Kitson, Wolverhampton.

Partridge, J., Tipton, corn factor, December 8, and January 5; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham, Mr. Adam, Wolverhampton.

Parker, S. H., Birmingham, licensed victualler, December 8, and January 5; solicitor, Mr. Powell, Birmingham.

Feeny, J., Birkenhead, eatinghouse-keeper, December 8, and January 12; solicitors, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham, and Mr. Eddy, Liverpool.

Hillyard, A., Liverpool, ale merchant, December 11, January 3; solicitor, Mr. Yates, Jun., Liverpool.

Foden, J., Liverpool, grocer, December 11, January 3; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

Bentley, W., Oldham, ironfounder, December 14, January 4; solicitors, Mr. Ascroft, Oldham, and Mr. Slater, Manchester.

Entwistle, J., Caialie, builder, December 5, January 9; solicitors, Messrs. Bende and Son, Caialie; and Mr. Hoyle, New-castle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Herbert, O. M., Ardriahag, Argyleshire, civil engineer, December 8.

Biggar, T., Paisley, manufacturer, December 7.

White, R., Glasgow, provision merchant, December 8.

Moust, G., Stirling, woollen-spinner, December 7.

Mackay, W., Aberdeen, machine maker, December 7.

Burton, W., and Thomson, D., Glasgow, merchants, December 14.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Emery, P., Brighton, victualler, first div. of 8d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—Merington, G. W., Edgeware-road, draper, first div. of 1s. 10d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

Naah and Neale, Raigate and Dorking, bankers, final div. of 4d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—Reper, J. L., Rochester, linen-draper, first div. of 7d. 3d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—Doseator, J., Toceball's-road, ironmonger, first div. of 3s. 9d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—Lacy, J. G., Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street, gun manufacturer, third div. of 1s. 6d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

Lagh, W., New Windsor, Berkshire, wine merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—Fielding, A., Greenwich, dealer in watches, first div. of 7d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—Lucas, D. W., and Dods, I., Arthur-street West, London-bridge, hump merchants, first div. of 3s. 4d., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

Bates, H., and Hittchman, G., Adle-street, and elsewhere, straw plat dealers, second div. of 1s. 4d., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—Emanuel, M. and H., Hanover-square, goldsmiths, fourth div. of 3d., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.—Hunter, J., Manchester, wholesale tea merchant, first div. of 4s., on Tuesday, December 19, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.—Bowker, J., Hyde, Cheshire, innkeeper, further div. of 11-3d., on Tuesday, December 19, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

Fittes, J. and R., Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead, grocers, first div. of 1s. 6d., any Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Hobson, G., Leeds, grocer, first div. of 4s., any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.—King, T. A., York, manufacturer of paperhangings, second div. of 2s., any day at Mr. Young's, Leeds.—Avison, T., Leeds, stone merchant, second div. of 4d., any day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds.

Markets.

MARK LANE, LONDON, Monday, November 27, 1854.

There was a small show of Essex Wheat but a good one from Kent at market this morning; the sale was slow, and new red 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower than on Monday last, old and foreign were held at previous quotations, but little changed hands. Flour dull. Barley went off slowly at 1s. per qr. under last Monday's prices. Beans and Peas without alteration. There was a good supply of Oats, principally foreign, from the near Ports; there was con-

sequently less anxiety to buy; and prices declined 1s. per qr. Linseed and Cakes fully as dear. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic	78 86
Essex and Kent, Red 74 to 82		Konigsberg, Red	74 83
Ditto White	76 84	Pomeranian, Red	76 88
Lincoln, Norfolk, &		Rostock	76 88
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish & Holstein	72 80
Northumb. & Scotch 74	76	East Prussian	70 74
Bye	48 80	Petersburg	66 75
Barley malt (new) 34	38	Riga and Archangel	62 66
Distilling	—	Polish Odessa	66 76
Malt (pale)	66 72	Marianopol	74 82
Beans, Mazagan	44 50	Taganrog	64 66
Ticks	—	Egyptian	66 80
Harrow	—	American (U.S.)	76 82
Pigeon	—	Barley Pomeranian	34 36
Peas, White	44 46	Konigsberg	—
Grey	44 46	Danish	32 37
Maple	44 46	East Prussian	30 32
Boilers	50 53	Egyptian	24 28
Tares (English)	58 60	Odessa	24 28
Foreign	58 60		
Oats (English feed)	28 34	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	44 46
Sack, of 280 lbs.	53 72	Pigeon	46 50
Linseed, English	70 74	Egyptian	40 42
Baltic	62 64	Peas, White	44 52
Black Sea	66 68	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 44	Dutch	36 31
Canaryseed	48 56	Jahde	28 31
Gloverseed per cwt. of		Danish	25 28
112lbs. English	48 52	Danish yellow feed	28 32
German	49 60	Swedish	29 31
French	42 46	Petersburg	27 30
American	44 46	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, £16 10 to £16 0		New York	38 45
Rape Cakes 26 to 26 10 per ton		Spanish per sack	62 66
Rapeseed £24 to £26 per last		Carraway Seed	62 64

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, November 27.

The show of foreign stock here to-day was very moderate, and nearly the whole was in low condition. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were small as to number, the time of year considered; but we observed a great improvement in their general weight and condition; indeed, there were scarcely any inferior English Beasts on offer. As the attendance of buyers was large, and as the weather was favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade ruled brisk, at fully last Monday's advance in the quotations—the best Scots selling readily at fully 5s. 2d. & 8d. The droves from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,000 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 84 horned and polled Scots. There was a decided increase in the supply of Sheep, compared with this day as night. For all breeds we had a good demand, at fully last week's currency. The best old Downes were worth fully 5s. & 6d. We were scantily supplied with both English and foreign Calves, which moved off steadily at full quotations. The prime Calves were worth 5s. 4d. & 8d. Pigs—the supply of which was moderate—sold steadily at full currencies. We have to state that the trade of this market will be removed to Copenhagen-fields on the 25th of January.

Per cwt. to sink the offal.

S. d. s. d.		S. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior	3 8 3 10	Prime coarse wool-	4 4 4 8
Beasts	4 0 4 2	led Sheep	4 4 4 8
Second quality do.	4 0 4 2	Prime South Down	4 10 5 0
Prime large Oxen	4 0 4 10	Sheep	4 10 5 0
Prime large Cows	4 0 5 2	Large coarse Calves	4 2 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 0 5 2	Prime small do.	5 2 5 8
Coarse and inferior	3 8 3 10	Large Hogs	3 4 4 4
Sheep	4 0 4 2	Neat small Porks	4 8 5 0
Second quality do.	4 0 4 2		

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 28s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, November 27.

These markets are fairly supplied with most kinds of meat, but chiefly in poor condition. The general demand is steady, as follows:—

Per cwt. by the carcass.

S. d. s. d.		S. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beef	3 8 3 10	Small Pork	4 6 5 8
Middle do.	3 8 3 10	Inferior Mutton	3 4 4 8
Prime large do.	4 0 4 10	Middle do.	3 10 4 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 10	Prime do.	4 6 4 8
Large Pork	3 4 4 4	Veal	4 0 5 2

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 27.—Last week's importation of foreign potatoes were only 101 bags from Rotterdam, 9 bags and 1 brl. from Hamburg. The arrivals of home-grown potatoes are but moderate, and a steady business is doing, at, in some instances, enhanced quotations. Scotch reds, 100s. to 115s.; do. Regents, 105s. to 120s.; York Regents, 105s. to 125s.; Lincolnshire do., 100s. to 115s.; other kinds, 90s. to 110s. per ton.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheatens Bread in the Metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; and Household do., 9d. to 9½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—With no improvement in the demand for Irish butter last week, the transactions were only on a limited scale, at a decline of 1s., and in some instances 2s., on secondary and inferior descriptions. Foreign sold slowly at previous rates. Bacon was 1s. to 2s. lower and in moderate request. Hams in better supply and the turn cheaper. Inlard nothing new to notice.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

S. s.		S. s.	
Friesland per cwt.	106 to 108	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66 to 80
Kiel	106 to 110	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	110 to 116	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlisle	100 to 104	Single do.	60 70
Waterford	98 to 100	York Hams (new)	90 to 100
Cork (new)	90 to 100	Westmoreland do.	88 94
Limerick (old)	90 to 98	Irish do.	70 90
Sligo	96 to 102	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	73 74
Fresh, per doz. 14s. 0d. 16s. 0d.		Waterford	—

SEEDS, London, Monday.—There has been more inquiry for both red and white cloverseed at very full prices. Canary is in good request and extreme quotations. Linseed is still active, but not dearer. Cakes support the late improvement in value.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, November 27.—The demand for hops of good quality has continued steady during the past week, and fully as much money for such descriptions has been obtained. In other sorts there has not been much doing.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 27.—Since our last report, about an average business has been doing in this market. In prices very little change has taken place. P.Y.C. on the spot, 66s. to 68s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 66s. net cash. Rough Fat, 3s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	56,602	70,618	50,477	33,928	33,271
Price of Y.C.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.
Delivery last week	1,914	3,121	3,767	3,087	2,141
Ditto from last June	48,982	51,080	48,488	54,028	39,900
Arrival last week	9,393	2,900	12,413	2,410	6,400
Ditto from last June	78,940	88,164	60,307	68,941	37,171
Price of Town	39s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.	49s. 8d. to 49s. 8d.	58s. 0d. to 58s. 0d.	68s. 0d. to 68s. 0d.	68s. 0d. to 68s. 0d.

105s. to 120s. Kent Regents 150s. to 125s. Scotch ditto 100s. to 110s. and cups 50s. to 105s. per ton. Lettuce from 5d. to 1s. per score. Mushrooms are nearly over. Cut flowers consist of polyanthus, chrysanthemums, carnations, Chinese primroses, heaths, carnations, and roses.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were very small, comprising 627 bales. The market has been quiet, and without any change of importance in the quotations. Owing to the want of foreign orders, and the extremely depressed state of trade in the manufacturing districts, all kinds of home-grown wool are dull in sale, and prices continue to decline. The supply offering is not moderate, yet there is every prospect of even lower terms, notwithstanding the firmness with which the last public sales of colonial passed off.

	a.	d.	a.	d.
South Down tegs	1	0	1	1
Half-breds	1	0	1	1
Down ewes	1	0	1	1
Kent Fleeces	1	1	1	1
Combining Shires	1	1	1	1
Flannel Wool	0	11	1	1
Blanket Wool	0	9	1	1
Leicester Fleeces	0	11	1	0

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—We have to report a slow sale for Tin, at barely stationary prices. Lead is dull, and rather lower, Spanish pig 23s. 6d. to 23s. 10s. to 23s. 10s. per ton. Spelter is very dull and cheaper. Swedish Steel has sold readily, at our quotations. Pig Iron is heavy, at 68s. to 69s. 6d. for mixed numbers. All manufactured kinds are dull sale and dropping.

COALS, Monday.—A brisk market, at the rates of last day. Stewart's, 24s.; Haswell, 24s.; Eden, 23s.; Reepin Grange, 23s.; Inman Hartlepool, 23s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 23s. 6d.; Hugh Hall, 23s.; Hartley's, 20s.; Tansfield, 17s. 6d.; Wyman, 15s. 6d.—277 fresh arrivals.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, November 25.

Market Hides, 50 to 64 lbs.	50 to 64 lbs.	50 to 64 lbs.
Ditto	54	73 lbs.
Ditto	73	80 lbs.
Ditto	80	86 lbs.
Ditto	86	96 lbs.
Ditto	96	104 lbs.
Ditto	104	112 lbs.
Home Hides		
Calf Skins, light		
Ditto, full		
Polled Sheep		
Kents		
Half-breds		
Downs		

PRODUCE MARKETS.

MIXED GRAIN, Nov. 25.

SUGAR.—The public market has been dull to-day, and prices generally were a shade in favour of the buyers. Bengal is fully 6d. lower. 770 lbs. West India sold, including Barbadoes, in public sale, at 31s. 6d. to 37s., and Demerara 20s. 6d. to 22s. 2,000 bags Mauritius offered, 200 bought in, the remainder sold at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 2,000 bags of Bengal offered, 1,000 sold. Demerara 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. 300 bags Madras bought in at 20s. to 21s. 6d. The refined market steady—brown lamps, 4s.; grocery, 4s. 6d. to 4s.

COPPER.—The public sales of 500 casks plantation Ceylon went off heavily at 6d. decline, but the bulk found buyers at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 60 casks of Nisherry Hills bought in at 6s., and 170 casks East India at 5s.

TEA.—The letters from China were delivered late to-day, and we have not any fresh quotations to give.

SALT.—The public sales went off heavily at fully 1s. to 1s. 6d. decline. Refraction 10s. to 10s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.

PAPERS.—2,000 bags of Singapore were offered in public sale, for which full prices were not bid, and they were bought in at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.

COTTON.—We are again without transaction to report.

RICE.—Prices are fully supported, but the market is inactive.

IRON.—Scotch pig is again quoted lower at 64s.

TALLOW.—Has been dull at yesterday's prices.

Wool continues dull of sale.

COTTON.—The public sales went off at full prices.

COTTON.—Liverpool, Nov. 25.—The market closed very heavily indeed, and prices of American and Surat are 1-1/2d. to 1d. lower, and all descriptions of cotton are in favour of the buyer. The sales were chiefly American, and comprised 5,003 bales; 1,000 of which were taken by exporters, and included 150 Egyptian, at 6d. to 10d.; and 1,000 Surat, at 2d. 4d. to 3d.

Advertisements.

FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.

It would be impossible to enumerate the enormous variety of articles, both valuable and inexpensive, which may be inspected daily at this Establishment. All goods marked in glass registers. Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

It may be well to state that all visitors to this magnificent establishment will meet with a polite reception whether purchasers or otherwise.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

FUTVOYE'S GOLD and SILVER.

WATCHES of English or Foreign Manufacture.—The long tested quality of these articles are of themselves sufficient to ensure the approbation of a discerning public.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

FUTVOYE'S DRESSING CASES for

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in leather, walnut, and other choice woods, from 1 to 100 guineas. Also, Gold Government DESPATCH BOXES are too well known to require comment.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

FUTVOYE'S PAPIER MACHE.

The superior qualities of these articles need only be seen to be fully appreciated, arising from the well-known fact (among the aristocracy and nobility) that Mr. Futvoye is the son of the original inventor of this beautiful work, whose choicest specimens are in possession of her most gracious Majesty.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

FUTVOYE'S FRENCH TIMEPIECES.

The statistical accounts presented by the Customs to the House of Commons prove that Messrs. Futvoye are by far the largest importers. 500 of the most elegant and classical designs in ornate with glass shade and stand complete, from 2 to 100 guineas may be inspected at 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

MANTLEPIECE ORNAMENTS.

At this season, when naturally compelled to draw around our snug fire-places, we are apt to feel the want of something artistic or pretty to rest the eye upon. These experiencing this, or desiring to add to their already choice selection, should visit the extensive show-rooms of Messrs. Futvoye and Co., where they have the privilege of examining everything whether customers or otherwise.

FUTVOYE'S PARISIAN NOVELTIES

toujours Nouveaux, from 1s. to 200 guineas, may be more easily imagined than described.

Retail, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

Wholesale and export warehouses, 25 and 29, Silver-street, Golden-square.

City, 23, Great Winchester-street.

Paris, 34, Rue de Rivoli.

PIANOFORTES WHOLESALE.—Buy

your Pianofortes at the Manufacturers, at the Wholesale Trade Price. An excellent Pianoforte, 23 Guineas; others at 24, 25, 26, 27, and upwards. Each instrument is warranted perfect, and packed for the country, free of expense.

RALPH SMITH and Co., Manufacturers to the Trade, 171, Bishopsgate-street, London.

"For musical quality and superior workmanship we think they cannot be surpassed."—British Banner.

"We have seen, from purchasers and competent judges, the most satisfactory testimonials to the fullness of power, richness of tone, and perfect adaptation of the instruments furnished by Messrs. R. Smith and Co."—Watchman, Jan. 5, 1853.

THE MECHAN DRESSING CASE,

the most portable ever invented, being only the size of a pocket-book, containing One Pair of Mech's Ivory-Handled Peculiar Steel Razors, his Magic Strop, Comb, Badger Hair Shaving Brush, and Nail and Tooth Brushes, price only 25s.; the same with Hair Brush and Soap Dish, 36s. To military men, and as a steam-boat or travelling companion, this invention is an invaluable acquisition. An immense variety of other Dressing-Cases for ladies and gentlemen, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices, to suit either the economical or luxurious. An extensive stock of Writing-Desks, Writing-Cases, Work-Boxes, Bagatelle Tables, Razor Strops, Table Cutlery, Superb Paper Maché Articles, &c.

4, LEADENHALL-STREET, four doors from Cornhill.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., President of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; J. C. G. Galt, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Galloway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Goulston, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Margate Hospital; T. Blizard, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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